The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM EAST TENNESSEE

The Rebels Advancing upon Knoxville.

THE PLACE COMPLETELY INVESTED.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING YESTERDAY.

The Position Very Strongly Fortified.

THE REBEL FORCES UNDER LONGSTREET.

KNOXVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 17.

The enemy began skirmishing from their position on Kingston Road, at 10 this morning. Our advance skirmishers, composed wholly of mounted infantry and cavalry, occupied the position, under command of Gen. Sanders, and both men fought like a veteran. At noon the enemy opened with artillery at short range, their battery protected by a large house. Sanders' battery was the only one which replied, occupying the chief fortification, half a mile in front of and to the right of the town. A desperate charge was made by the enemy about 3 P. M. Our men were protected by rail barricades on the crest of the hill. Gen. Sanders was severely wounded, and was borne from the field.

We resisted the position, and fell back about a third of a mile to a stronger one. We have lost about one hundred, one quarter of whom were killed. The enemy had completely invested the place, but Gen. Burnside will defend it to the last man, and it is believed successfully. The troops are in the best spirits. Every important point is fortified, and confidence prevails that we shall whip the enemy out.

A MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Gen. LONGSTREET, after crossing the Tennessee on Saturday morning, 14th inst., was attacked in the afternoon by Gen. SANDERS, who drove the advance guard back to within a mile of the river's edge by nightfall.

LONGSTREET crossed the remainder of his troops during the night, and on Sunday morning advanced in force.

Gen. SANDERS, finding it impossible to cope with him with the small force at his disposal, fell back to Loudon, the rear guard skirmishing heavily with the enemy through the day.

Three desperate charges were made upon our position during Sunday night, but they were handsomely repulsed.

On Monday morning Gen. SANDERS evacuated Loudon, but owing to the energy with which the rebel pursuit was kept up, determined to give them a decided check, and accordingly came into line of battle at Campbell's Station, when a fight ensued, lasting from ten in the forenoon until dark. Our first position commanding the road from both sides, the infantry deployed in front of this, and were soon attacked by the enemy, who made several gallant charges, and finally succeeded, by outflanking our men, in driving them to the cover of the batteries, which now opened a terrific and destructive fire. The rebels retired before it, gave way, and eventually fell back to the river.

It was now three o'clock in the afternoon. The rebels showing a desire to renew the attack, and having brought three batteries to their assistance, Gen. SANDERS fell back to a more desirable position and again gave them battle. The contest continued, ending at nightfall, with our troops in possession of their own ground.

The object of the fight having been attained, and as the detention of the rebels had enabled our trains to get all in advance, our troops fell back during the night and early Tuesday morning reached Knoxville, where a great battle is expected to be fought to-morrow.

Yesterday the rebel advance guard attacked our outposts upon the Loudon and Clinton roads and heavy skirmishing continued all day.

This morning the attack was resumed when the fog which set in during the night had lifted. The rebels finding it impossible to drive our men with infantry, brought several guns into position, and poured in a flanking fire.

In the afternoon they brought forward a heavy force of infantry once more, and, after a brief skirmish, charged our position. A terrific hand to hand conflict occurred—both sabres and revolvers being used on both sides. Our men fought with the greatest gallantry; but at last were compelled to fall back about a third of a mile, to a strong line, which they held to-night.

We have to regret the wounding of Gen. SANDERS and Capt. SEARS, of the cavalry, who commanded the outpost. His condition is critical. Lieut.-Col. GRAM, of the Twentieth Michigan, was killed at Campbell's Station. Our loss in that fight was between two and three hundred. Our loss to-day will be about one hundred and fifty.

Our men are in the best of spirits and perfectly confident of success to-morrow.

LATE FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863.

The stream of deserters from the enemy continues to increase. Among them are some of the Pittsburgh paroled prisoners, who are much exercised regarding their status. From information which they bring it is now rendered certain that preparations are opening against SHERMAN in East Tennessee.

The weather for the past few days has been very fine, and the roads are in excellent condition.

REPORTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

ATLANTA, Friday, Nov. 13.

Nothing from the front this morning. A party of Georgia State troops and Indians killed the notorious Harvey and thirty-four of his men, a short time since, on the line between Georgia and North Carolina.

A special to the Register, dated Sweet Water, Nov. 12, says: "The *Federals* have removed all their baggage to Knoxville for safety, and are living on half rations. Several deserters, recaptured, were executed here yesterday."

A special to the Intelligencer says: "Two Yankee officers who deserted and came into our lines, report that GRANT expects soon to assault Lookout. His army is on half rations."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Cavalry Skirmish at Germanna Ford—Gross Disparity of Commissioned Officers—The Army Being Paid Off.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The intelligence received to-night from the Army of the Potomac is to the effect that a cavalry skirmish occurred on the 18th at Germanna Ford, between the rebels and part of the [illegible] the country and weather being favorable for such purposes.

Hundreds of contrabands could be profitably employed in the army as drivers, teamsters, &c. In one artillery brigade alone, a sufficient number of soldiers are employed as wagoners and teamsters, to man a six-gun battery, for want of negroes.

Yesterday evening some cannonading was heard in the direction of the Rapidan south of Culpepper, but no particulars had been received when the messenger this afternoon left the army.

No sutlers have yet been granted right of transportation for their stores to the army. A few occasionally succeed in passing goods, but they are liable to arrest and confiscation.

Paymasters are busily at work in the discharge of their duties in almost all, if not all, the army corps.

THE HEROES OF JULY..

A Solemn and Imposing Event.

Dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburgh.

IMMENSE NUMBERS OF VISITORS.

Oration by Hon. Edward Everett—Speeches of President Lincoln, Mr. Seward and Governor Seymour.

THE PROGRAMME SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT.

The ceremonies attending the dedication of the National Cemetery commenced this morning by a grand military and civic display, under command of Maj.-Gen. CORCO. The line of march was taken up at 10 o'clock, and the procession marched through the principal streets to the Cemetery, where the military formed in line and saluted the President. At 11¼ the head of the procession arrived at the main stand. The President and members of the Cabinet, together with the chief military and civic dignitaries, took position on the stand. The President seated himself between Mr. SEWARD and Mr. EVERETT after a reception marked with the respect and perfect silence due to the solemnity of the occasion, every man in the immense gathering uncovering on his appearance.

The military were formed in line extending around the stand, the area between the stand and military being occupied by civilians, comprising about 15,000 people and including men, women and children. The attendance of ladies was quite large. The military escort comprised one squadron of cavalry, two batteries of artillery and a regiment of infantry, which constitutes the regular funeral escort of honor for the highest officer in the service.

After the performance of a funeral dirge, by BIRGFIELD, by the band, an eloquent prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. BROOKES, as follows:

O God, our Father, for the sake of the Son, our Saviour, inspire us with thy spirit, and sanctify us to the right fulfilment of the duties of this occasion. We come to dedicate this new historic centre as a National Cemetery. If all the Departments of the one Government thou hast ordained over our Union, and of the many Governments which Thou hast subordinated to the Union be there represented; if all classes, relations and interests of our blended brotherhood of people stand severally and thoroughly apparent in Thy presence, we trust it is because Thou hast called us, that Thy blessing awaits us, and that Thy designs may be accomplished in practical results of incalculable, incomparable good. And as with thy holy Apostle and with the Church in all lands and ages, we unite in the ascription: Blessed be God, even the Father of Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of Mercies, and the God of all comfort, who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God. In emulation of all angels, in fellowship with all saints, and in sympathy with all sufferers, in remembrance of Thy works, in reverence of Thy ways, and in accordance with Thy Word, we love and magnify Thy infinite perfections. Thy creative glory, Thy redeeming grace, Thy providential goodness, and the progressive, richer and fairer development of thy supreme, universal and everlasting administration. In behalf of all humanity, whom ideal is divine, whose first memory is thy image lost, whose last hope is thy image restored; especially in behalf of our own nation, whose position is so peerless, whose mission is so sublime, and whose future is so attractive, we thank Thee for the unspeakable patience of thy compassion and for the exceeding greatness of thy loving kindness, in contemplation of Eden, Calvary and Heaven, of Christ in the God on the cross, and on the throne—nay, more—of Christ as coming again in all-subduing power and glory; we gratefully prolong our homage by the altar of sacrifice, on this field of deliverance, on the mound of the martyrs, within the fiery and bloody line of these mountains and rocks, looking back to the dark days of fear and of trembling, and the rapture of relief that came after, we multiply our thanksgivings and confess our obligations to renew and perfect our personal and social consecration to thy service and glory. O, had it not been for God! for our enemies, they came unresisted, multitudinous, mighty, flushed with victory and sure of success; they exalted on our mountains; they reveled in our valleys; they feasted, they rested, they traversed at their pleasure; they grew stronger, prouder and bolder every day; they spread abroad, they concentrated here; they looked beyond this horizon to the stores of wealth, to the haunts of pleasure and the seats of power in our Capital and chief cities; they prepared to cast the chain of Slavery around the form of freedom, and to bind life and death together forever. Their premature triumph was the mockery of God and man. One more victory, and all was theirs. But behind these hills was heard the feebler march of a smaller but still a pursuing host; onward they hurried, day and night, for their country and their God; footsore, weary-worn, hungry, thirsty, faint, but not in heart; they came to dare all, to bear all, and to do all that is possible to heroes. At first they met the blast on the plain, and bent before it like trees; but then led by Thy hand to the hills, they took their stand on the these rocks, and remained as firm and immovable as they. In vain were they assaulted; all art, all violence, all desperation failed to dislodge them. Baffled, bruised, broken, their enemies retired and disappeared. Glory to God for this rescue! But, Oh! the stain, in the freshness and fullness of their young and manly life! with such sweet memories of father and mother, brother and sister, wife and children, maiden and friend. From the coasts beneath the Eastern star; from the shores of Northern lakes and rivers; from the bowers of the Western prairies; from the homes of the midway and the border, they came here to die for us and for mankind! Alas How little we can do for them! We come with the humility of prayer, with the pathetic eloquence of venerable wisdom, with the tender beauty of poetry, with the plaintive harmony of music, with the honest tribute of our Chief Magistrate, and with all this honorable attendance; but our best hope is in Thy blessing, O Lord, Our God, bless us. O, Our Father, bless the bereaved, whether absent or present. Bless our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. Bless all our rulers and people. Bless our army and navy. Bless the efforts to suppress this rebellion, and bless all the associations of this day, and place, and scene, forever. As the trees are not dead, though their foliage is gone, so our heroes are not dead though their forms have fallen. In their proper personality they are all with thee, and the spirit of their example is here. It fills the air, it fills our hearts, and as long as time shall last it will hover in these skies and rest on these landscapes, and pilgrims of our own land and of all lands, will thrill with its inspiration, and increase and confirm their devotion to liberty, religion and God.

Mr. EVERETT then commenced the delivery of his oration, which was listened to with marked attention throughout. (The oration of Mr. EVERETT will be found on our second page.)

Although a heavy fog shrouded the heavens in the morning during the procession, the sun broke out in all its brilliancy during the Rev. Mr. BROOKES's prayer and shone upon the magnificent spectacle. The assemblage was of great magnitude, and was gathered at points a circle of great extent around the stand, which was located on the highest point of ground on which the battle was fought. A long line of military surrounded the position taken by the immense multitude of people.

The Marshal took up a position on the left of the stand. Numerous flags and banners, suitably draped, were exhibited on the stand among the audience. The entire scene was one of grandeur due to the importance of the occasion. So quiet were the people that every word uttered by the orator of the day must have been heard by them all, notwithstanding the immensity of the concourse.

Among the distinguished persons on the platform were the following: Governors Bradford, of Maryland; Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Morton, of Indiana; Seymour, of New-York; Parker, of New-Jersey, and Tod, of Ohio; Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio; John Brough, Governor Elect, of Ohio; Charles Anderson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio; Major-Generals Schenck, Stahel, Doubleday, and Couch; Brigadier-General Gibbon; and Provost-Marshal-General Fry.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ADDRESS.

The President then delivered the following dedicatory speech:

Fourscore and seven years ago our Fathers brought forth upon this Continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. (Applause.) Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it to the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. (Applause.) The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. (Applause.) It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. (Applause.) It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; (applause) that the Nation shall under God have a new birth of freedom, and that Government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. (Long continued applause.)

Three cheers were then given for the President and the Governors of the States.

After the delivery of the addresses, the dirge and the benediction closed the exercises, and the immense assemblage separated at about 4 o'clock.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Fifth New York regiment of heavy artillery, Col. MURRAY, was marched to the temporary residence of Gov. SEYMOUR, where they passed in review before the Governor, presenting a handsome spectacle. Upon the conclusion of this ceremony, which attracted quite a crowd of sight-seers, Gov. SEYMOUR presented a handsome silk regimental standard to the regiment, accompanying the gift with the following speech:

GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

SOLDIERS OF NEW-YORK: We love our whole country, without reservation. But while we do so, it is not inconsistent with that perfect and generous loyalty to love and to be proud of our own State. This day, when I took part in the celebration that was to consecrate yonder battle-field, while I felt as an American citizen, proud of my own country, and proud of the gallant services of her citizens, in every State, nevertheless my eye did involuntarily wander to that field where lie the glorious dead of our good and great State, and when I returned, to see marching before me your manly and sturdy columns, not knowing you belonged to New-York, my heart did quicken and my pulse tingle, to learn that you were acting commissions issued by myself; I am most proud and most happy that I have now this opportunity, on behalf of the merchants of the great commercial City of New-York, to present to you this glorious banner, which has been sent as a token of their confidence in your loyalty and your courage, and your fidelity in the hour of danger. Sergeant, I place these colors in your hands in the firm confidence that they will be borne through every field of triumph, of toil and of danger, in a way that will do honor to yourselves, to the great State which you represent, and the still greater country, to which we all belong. My God bless you as you serve your country in the distant field of danger. We find in these glorious fields you left behind you are not indifferent to this conflict; are not indifferent to the welfare of the whole Union. I do not doubt, therefore, that when you shall return from your dangerous fields of duty, you shall bring back this standard to place among the archives of our State with honorable mention of the services her sons have performed. I do not doubt that though it may perhaps be returned torn and stained, yet it will be still more glorious, and with glorious recollections clustering around it. In concluding these remarks, I ask in return of the men of New-York, to give three cheers for the Union of our country, and three cheers for the flag of our land.

Gen. SANDERS followed in a short speech.

A subscription of $290 was made by the Marshals attending these ceremonies, to be devoted to the relief of the Richmond prisoners.

In the afternoon, the Lieutenant-Governor elect of Ohio, Col. ANDERSON, delivered an oration at the Presbyterian Church.

The President and party returned to Washington at 6 o'clock this evening, followed by the Governors' trains. Thousands of persons were gathered at the depot, anxiously awaiting transportation to their homes; but they will probably be confined to the meagre accommodations of Gettysburgh till to-morrow.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Attack upon Gen. Washburn's Column.

Our Entire Loss Six Hundred and Seventy-seven.

The steamship *Creole*, Capt. THOMPSON, arrived yesterday morning from New-Orleans, bringing dates to the 10th inst. Further accounts from the Teche country concerning the attack on WASHBURN's column represents our whole loss in killed and wounded and taken prisoners at 677. The Indiana Sixty-seventh was captured almost entire; the Sixteenth Indiana and Ohio Ninety-sixth lost largely. The rebel force was as five to one. We only excelled them in artillery, by means of which, at short range, it is thought, we killed a large number of the enemy. It is reported that the Thirteenth army corps, now in the Teche country, is ordered back to Memphis.

The attack was made by the enemy in force of 5,000 upon our rear guard, only 1,400 strong. The enemy captured two pieces of artillery, but one of them was subsequently retaken. The fight took place at Bussard Prairie, on the east side of Bayou Teche.

Gen. PARDE was reported at Alexandria with 15,000 men, and for this reason, as well as the impossibility of getting supplies, it was deemed best to fall back.

Gens. THOMAS and WESTFORD arrived in New-Orleans on the 10th inst.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION.

The Union Ticket Overwhelmingly Successful—Saulsbury, for Congress, Walked the Course.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The election in this State passed off quietly. The Copperheads, seeing defeat staring them in the face, abandoned the contest. Brown did not withdraw, but the leaders, knowing they would be compelled to proclaim themselves loyal men in order to vote, gave the key-note for the whole party to stay at home. SAULSBURY walked the course. Newcastle County gives SAULSBURY 4,051 votes, and BROWN 6 votes. In six Districts of Kent County, SAULSBURY has 1,370 votes, BROWN none. In five Districts of Sussex County, SAULSBURY has 566 votes, and BROWN 7 votes, showing a gain for SAULSBURY over Democratic majority of last year in this county.

J. T. HEALY,
Chairman State Committee.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

Welcome to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Demonstration at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

A GREAT SPEECH:

His Impressions of British Feeling Toward America.

An immense audience assembled at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, to welcome and hear the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The meeting was under the auspices of the War Fund Committee, the entire proceeds to be devoted to the Sanitary Commission. Rev. Dr. BROOKS made an eloquent address of welcome to Mr. BEECHER, who, on his appearance, was most enthusiastically greeted. When quiet was restored Mr. BEECHER spoke as follows:

MR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

I will not attempt to disguise the deep feeling with which your generous kindness, expressed in the words of my brother, affect me. I am more touched and more stirred by this sympathy than by all that I have seen and by all that I have experienced in the whole of my travel abroad; and I speak the simple truth, which has the witness in your hearts, that it is here in this city more than anywhere else that I desire to be so greeted. For as, when in England, it was my pride to be an American, so when I am in America, it is my pride to be a citizen of Brooklyn; and I accept your generous confidence, and this affecting testimony of it, in so far as it relates to me personally, with profound sensibility and with deep gratitude. I thank you; and yet I should be vain if I supposed that this was meant for me in my simple individuality. I am myself the effect of American institutions; I am made by them and if I have done any service to the public, it is of your regard, owe it to this very public and the institutions which enrich it the power to do it any service. And I am glad that it is so—so deep are my feelings of patriotism, so tenderly am I impressed with the grandeur of this latest and ripest development of civil life, that I am more than willing to be sunk myself if my decadence and disappearance could add anything to the glory of my country. I would fain be as the oil in the lamp that gives its life, that the light may be bright which consumes it. And that which is my feeling in your feeling, and I know I bear your sympathy with me in this simple and artless expression of my feelings to-night. I am glad that you asked me to be present; and I am proud that it shall go abroad that when I came back to America, having witnessed as I could in Europe for the truth of our cause, the first place to greet me was my own home, where I am best known. It is, indeed, a wreath which I shall wear none the less because it is invisible. I went abroad, as you know, simply as a private citizen. It was tumultuously asked me, on my arrival in England, why, in the very height of unanswerable excitement, I absented myself from the field to go abroad. I did not answer, but I now do answer. I foresaw that the Autumn and the Winter would require labors even greater than any period previous, and the excitement and the excessive labors of the two and a half years, or three years preceding, had not destroyed my health nor destroyed my constitution; but certainly I was jaded, and I feared to go into the labor of the Autumn and Winter, which required the best powers of every man, without my full strength; and since I could do nothing in the Summer, I took that opportunity, upon the generous invitation of my own people, to go abroad and rest, that I might come back to labor more assiduously. Allow me to say that this generosity of my own dear people was a comfort to me everywhere, and that in Great Britain—not because I disregarded their kindness or undervalued their hospitality, but because it was something that I cherished with a secret pride—I refused to received their hospitality or, in the remotest degree, compensation in any form. I said to them, my people sent me abroad, and it is their pleasure that I shall stand upon them for support, and I will not take one penny from the hand of an Englishman. (Applause.) You will not misunderstand me; it was not because I disdained their kindness, but because I valued yours. It was also said that I had come abroad sent by our Government. That would have spoiled it all. I had no official character, and would not have had one. I went simply as a private citizen, and I was there merely as an only as an American citizen. And when, unsought and, indeed, against my feelings, if not against my judgment, I entered upon the labor of the past few weeks of my sojourn in England, I assumed the responsibility. I cannot say with trembling, for I am not accustomed much to tremble; but I assumed the responsibility with the gravest sense of what it was. I have felt the inspiration of nationality often, but I never before was placed between two such great peoples, where I saw them both in prospective, both in their present relations and in their future. I never before felt so much as I felt all the time, waking or dreaming, night or day, what it was to stand and plead for the unity of these two great nations, for the sake of struggling mankind; and it was at once an excitement to me and a support. But, for all that, I did not know how my efforts would regard my efforts. If you had disapproved, I should have been sorry that you disapproved, but not sorry for what I had done. I did the best I knew how to do, every time, everywhere disinterestedly, for the love I bear to the cause and to the principles which underlie it, and I had no word, could not have, from home whether my representations of policy, and of fact, and of history, and of the tendencies of things, would accord with yours, or whether I should not be caught up in the whirl of conflicting parties, my reasonings traversed, my arguments denied—not till I heard from home. And I have heard from home. I learned for the first time that my services had been accepted by my countrymen. (Applause.) But to-night I meet you, a citizen returned among his friends, profoundly thankful that the labor and the service which I attempted for the public good have the seal of their approbation. It is my purpose not to trespass any further upon your time in matters that are personal to myself. I know that you will not think me vain for what I have said, and I desire now this evening to speak upon that which you all have come to hear—namely, my impressions and experiences in respect to the condition of things in Great Britain. As they relate to this struggle in this country. Among the wise things said by that wisest of modern political writers, DE TOCQUEVILLE is this: "That it is impossible to judge of the affairs of one country by applying to them the experiences and the rules of another one." There are many reasons why one would have presumed beforehand that it was easy to understand British feeling and British policy. There was a similarity of institutions and a sameness of radical principles; but that very similarity, since it begets, by different institutions and different vehicles, different policies in the end, is liable to deceive us, and we are liable to come to many conclusions, because, upon the face, things look like those to which we are accustomed at home. I myself have experienced that, for I had judged of the condition of England from the impressions produced upon me by my first four weeks' tarry there in the Summer. I should have judged very wrongly, as judged by my present conclusions. Nor do I feel myself now adequate to analyze or state either the causes or the results of my feeling; I am quite aware that I am imperfect in my views in many directions. Nor can I presume to say that I present you opinions. My nature gives intensity to my expressions, and yet I wish beforehand to ask you to consider that the statements that I make are impressions liable to mistake, subject to corrections that may afterward be made in them. And with these preliminary remarks I will tell you what I saw and found. You are aware that the original expression of our people was almost universal that in Great Britain we should find a sympathizer, ready and prepared. One thing we counted sure, and that was, that if all the other nations stood aloof, there was one that would stand by us in the hour of our peril, and that was Great Britain. And the disclosure of the retributive consequences was accompanied by that very disappointment of a very confident conviction. When I was asked in Great Britain why the American Press so severely inveighed against England, and was almost silent in respect to France, I said: "Because we in our deepest hearts care for England, and not much for France." (Applause.) "Because we are eager, and lower down than prejudice, when you strike the deeper feelings, the Americans know that they have an English origin, and they are proud of their history; when it gets back further than the present generation, (laughter,) and it was this growing affection and sympathy in the best natures and in the best parts of the best natures, was the fact that made the disappointment of public expectation so sharp and so hard to be borne. Some Great Britain friends, on a supposition, took pains to say to us, "Never, never, never,

ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT GETTYSBURGH

ON THE

NINETEENTH OF NOVEMBER

AT THE

CONSECRATION OF THE CEMETERY

Prepared for the Interment of the Remains of Those Who Fell on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July, in the Battles There.

BY EDWARD EVERETT.

It was appointed by law in Athens, that the obsequies of the citizens who fell in battle should be performed at the public expense, and in the most honorable manner. Their bones were carefully gathered up from the funeral pyre, where their bodies were consumed, and brought home to the city. There for three days before the interment, they lay in state, beneath tents of honor, to receive the votive offerings of friends and relatives,—flowers, weapons, precious ornaments, painted vases, (wonders of art which after two thousand years adorn the museums of modern Europe,)—the last tributes of surviving affection. Ten coffins of funereal cypress received the honorable deposit, one for each of the tribes of the city, and an eleventh in memory of the unrecognized, but not therefore unhonored, dead, and of those whose remains could not be recovered. On the fourth day the mournful procession was formed; mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, led the way, and to them it was permitted by the simplicity of ancient manners to utter aloud their lamentations for the beloved and the lost; the male relatives of the deceased followed; citizens and strangers closed the train. Thus marshalled they moved to the place of interment in that famous Ceramicus, the most beautiful suburb of Athens, which had been adorned by CIMON, the son of MILTIADES, with walks and fountains and columns; whose groves were filled with altars, shrines and temples; whose gardens were ever green with streams from the neighboring hills, and shaded with the trees sacred to Minerva, and coeval with the foundation of the city; whose circuit inclosed

"the olive grove of Academe
Plato's retirement, where the Attic bird
Trilled his thick-warbled note the Summer long;"

whose pathways gleamed with the monuments of the illustrious dead, the work of the most consummate masters that ever gave life to marble. There, beneath the overarching plane trees, upon a lofty stage erected for the purpose, it was ordained by law that a funeral oration should be pronounced by some citizen of Athens, in the presence of the assembled multitude.

Such were the tokens of respect required by law to be paid at Athens, to the memory of those who had fallen in the cause of their country. To those alone who fell at Marathon, a peculiar honor was reserved. As the battle fought upon that immortal field was distinguished from all others in Grecian history for its influence over the fortunes of Hellas,—as it depended upon the event of that day, whether Greece should live, a glory and a light to all coming time, or should expire, like the meteor of a moment; so the honors awarded to its martyr-heroes were such as were bestowed by Athens on no other occasion. They alone of all her sons were entombed upon the spot, which they had forever rendered famous. Their names were inscribed upon ten pillars erected upon the monumental tumulus which covered their ashes. (where, after six hundred years, they were read by the traveler PAUSANIAS,) and although the columns, beneath the hand of barbaric violence and time, have long since disappeared, the venerable mound still marks the spot where they fought and fell:

"That battle-field, where Persia's victim horde,
First bowed beneath the brunt of Hellas' sword."

And shall I, fellow-citizens, who, after an interval of twenty-three centuries, a youthful pilgrim from a world unknown to Ancient Greece, have wandered over that illustrious plain, ready to put off the shoes from off my feet, as one that stands on holy ground, have gazed with respectful emotion on the mound which still protects the remains of those who rolled back the tide of Persian invasion, and rescued the land of popular liberty, of letters, and arts from the ruthless foe, stand unmoved over the graves of our dear brethren, who but yesterday—on three of those all-important days which decide a nation's history; days on whose issue it depended whether this august Republican Union, founded by some of the wisest statesmen that ever lived, cemented with the blood of some of the purest patriots that ever died, should perish or endure—rolled back the tide of an invasion, not less unprovoked, not less ruthless, than that which came to plant the dark banner of Asiatic despotism and slavery on the free soil of Greece? Heaven forbid! And could I prove so insensible to every prompting of patriotic duty and affection, not only would you, fellow-citizens, gathered, many of you, from distant States, who have come to take part in these pious offices of gratitude—you, respected fathers, brethren, matrons, sisters, who surround me, cry out for shame, but the forms of brave and patriotic men who fill these honored graves would heave with indignation beneath the sod.

We have assembled, friends, fellow-citizens, at the invitation of the Executive of the great Central State of Pennsylvania, seconded by the Governors of eighteen other loyal States of the Union, to pay the last tribute of respect to the brave men, who, in the hard-fought battles of the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July last, laid down their lives for the country on these hill-sides and the plains spread out before us, and whose remains have been gathered into the cemetery which we consecrate this day. As my eye ranges over the fields whose sods were so lately moistened by the blood of gallant and loyal men, I feel as never before, how truly it was said of old that it is sweet and becoming to die for one's country. I feel as never before, how justly, from the dawn of history to the present time, men have paid the homage of their gratitude and admiration to the memory of those who nobly sacrifice their lives, that their fellow-men may live in safety. And if this tribute were ever due, when—to whom—could it be more justly paid than to those whose last resting-place we this day commend to the blessing of Heaven and of men.

For consider, my friends, what would have been the consequence to the country, to yourselves, and to all you hold dear, if those who sleep beneath our feet, and their gallant comrades, who survive to serve their country on other fields of danger, had failed in their duty on those memorable days. Consider what, at this moment, would be the condition of the United States, if that noble Army of the Potomac, instead of gallantly and for the second time beating back the tide of invasion from Maryland and Pennsylvania, had been itself driven from these well-contested heights; thrown back in confusion on Baltimore; or trampled down, demoralized, scattered to the four winds. What, under the circumstances, would not have been the fate of the Monumental City, of Harrisburgh, of Philadelphia, of Washington—the Capital of the Union, each and every one of which would have lain at the mercy of the enemy, accordingly as it might have pleased him, spurred only by passion, flushed with victory, and confident of continued success, to direct his course?

For this we must bear in mind, it is one of the great lessons of the war, indeed of every war, that it is impossible for a people without military organization, inhabiting the cities, towns and villages of an open country, including of course the natural proportion of non-combatants of either sex and of every age, to withstand the inroad of a veteran army. What defence can be made by the inhabitants of villages mostly built of wood, of cities unprotected by walls—nay, by a population of man, however high-toned and resolute, whose aged parents demand their care, whose wives and children are clustering around them, against the charge of the war-horse whose neck is clothed with thunder, against flying artillery, and batteries of rifled cannon planted on every commanding eminence, against the onset of trained veterans led by skillful officers? No, my friends, army must be met by army; battery by battery; squadron by squadron, and the shock of organized thousands must be encountered by the fire, breasts and valiant arms of other thousands, as well organized and as skillfully led. It is no exaggeration, therefore, to say that the population of the country to say that we OWE it to the brave men who sleep in their beds of honor before us and their gallant surviving associates, not merely that your fertile fields, my friends of Pennsylvania and Maryland, were redeemed from the grasp of the invader, but that your beautiful Capitals were not given as an easy prey to the plunderer, perhaps left in utter desolation behind the enemy, and a blow struck at the heart of the nation.

Who that hears me has forgotten the thrill of joy that ran through the country on the 4th of July, auspicious day for the glorious tidings, and rendered still more so by the simultaneous fall of Vicksburgh, when the telegraph flashed through the land the assurance from the President of the United States, that the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. MEADE, had again smitten the invader? Sure I am that, with the ascriptions of praise that rose to Heaven from twenty millions of freemen, with the acknowledgments that resounded from patriotic lips throughout the length and breadth of America to the surviving officers and men who had rendered the country this inestimable service, there beat in every loyal bosom a throb of tender and earnest gratitude to the martyrs who had fallen on the gastly contested field. Let a nation's fervent thanks make some amends for the toils and sufferings of those who survive. Would that the heartfelt tribute could penetrate those honored graves!

In order that we may comprehend, to their full extent, our obligations to the martyr and surviving heroes of the Army of the Potomac, let us contemplate for a few moments, my friends, the train of events, which culminated in the battles of the 1st, 2d and 3d of July. Of this stupendous rebellion, planned, as its originators boast, more than thirty years ago, matured and prepared for during an entire generation, finally commenced because, for the first time since the adoption of the Constitution, an election of President had been effected without the votes of the South, (which retained, however, the control of the two other branches of the Government,) the occupation of the National Capital, with the seizure of the public archives and of the treaties with Foreign Powers was an essential feature. This was in substance, within my personal knowledge, admitted, in the Winter of 1860-1, by one of the most influential leaders of the rebellion, and it was fondly thought that this object could be effected by a bold and sudden movement on the 4th of March, 1861. There is abundant proof also that a darker project was contemplated, if not by the responsible chiefs of the rebellion, yet by numerous ruffians willing to play a subsidiary and murderous part in the treasonable drama. It was accordingly maintained by the rebel emissaries abroad, in the circles to which they found access, that the new American Minister ought not, when he arrived, to be received as the Envoy of the United States, inasmuch as before that time Washington would be captured, and the capital of the nation and the archives and muniments of the Government would be in the possession of the Confederacies. In full accordance, also, with this threat, it was declared by the rebel Secretary of War at Montgomery, in the presence of his Chief and of his colleagues, and of five thousand hearers, while the tidings of the assault on Sumter were traveling over the wires on that fatal 12th of April, 1861, that before the end of May "the flag which now flaunted the breeze in the essence of hell would float over the dome of the Capitol at Washington."*

At the time this threat was made, the rebellion was confined to the cotton-growing States, and it was well understood by them, that the only hope of drawing any of the other slaveholding States into the conspiracy, was by bringing about a conflict of arms, and "firing the heart of the South" by the effusion of blood. This was declared by the Charleston Press to be the object for which Sumter was to be assaulted, and the emissaries sent from Richmond, to urge on the unhallowed work, gave the promise that with the first drop of blood that should be shed, Virginia would place herself by the side of South Carolina.

In pursuance of this original plan of the leaders of the rebellion, the capture of Washington has been continually had in view, not merely for the sake of its public buildings, as the Capital of the Confederacy, but as the necessary preliminary to the absorption of the Border States, and for the moral effect in the eyes of Europe of possessing the metropolis of the Union.

I allude to these facts, not perhaps enough borne in mind, as a sufficient refutation of the pretence on the part of the rebels, that the war is one of self-defence, waged for the right of self-government. It is in reality a war originally levied by ambitious men in the cotton-growing States, for the purpose of drawing the slaveholding Border States into the vortex of the conspiracy, first by sympathy, which in the case of Southeastern Virginia, North Carolina, part of Tennessee and Arkansas, succeeded; and then by force, and for the purpose of subjugating Western Virginia, Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee, Missouri, and Maryland; and it is a most extraordinary fact, considering the clamors of the rebel chiefs on the subject of invasion, that not a soldier of the United States has entered the States last named, except to defend the Union-loving inhabitants from the armies and guerrillas of the rebels.

In conformity with these designs on the City of Washington, and notwithstanding the disastrous results of the invasion of 1862, it was determined by the rebel Government last Summer to resume the offensive in that direction. Unable to force the passage of the Rappahannock where Gen. HOOKER, notwithstanding the reverse at Chancellorsville in May, was strongly posted, the Confederate General resorted to strategy. He had two objects in view. The first was by a rapid movement Northward, and by maneuvering with a portion of his army on the east side of Blue Ridge, to tempt HOOKER from his base of operations, thus leading him to uncover the approaches to Washington, to throw it open to a raid by STUART's cavalry, and enable LEE himself to cross the Potomac in the neighborhood of Poolesville, and thus fall upon the capital. This plan of operations was wholly frustrated. The design of the rebel General was promptly discovered by Gen. HOOKER, and moving himself with great rapidity from Fredericksburgh, he preserved unbroken the inner line, and stationed the various corps of his army at all the points protecting the approach to Washington, from Centreville up to Leesburgh. From this vantage ground the rebel General in vain attempted to draw him. In the meantime, by the vigorous operations of PLEASANTON's cavalry, the cavalry of STUART, though greatly superior in numbers, was so crippled as to be disabled from performing the part assigned it in the campaign. In this manner, Gen. LEE's first object, viz., the defeat of HOOKER's army on the south of the Potomac, and a direct march on Washington, was baffled.

The second part of the Confederate plan, and which is supposed to have been undertaken in opposition to the views of Gen. LEE, was to turn the demonstration northward into a real invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in the hope that, in this way, Gen. HOOKER would be drawn to a distance from the Capital; that some opportunity would occur of taking him at disadvantage, and, after defeating his army, of making a descent upon Baltimore and Washington. This part of Gen. LEE's plan, which was substantially the repetition of that of 1862, was not less signally defeated, with what honor to the arms of the Union the heights on which we are this day assembled will forever attest.

Much time had been uselessly consumed by the rebel General in his unavailing attempts to out maneuvre Gen. HOOKER. Although Gen. LEE broke up from Fredericksburgh on the 3d of June, it was not till the 24th that the main body of his army entered Maryland, and instead of crossing the Potomac, as he intended, east of the Blue Ridge, he was compelled to do it at Shepherdstown and Williamsport, thus materially deranging his entire plan of campaign north of the river. STUART, who had been sent with his cavalry to the east of the Blue ridge to guard the passes of the mountains, to mask the movements of LEE, and to harass the Union General in crossing the river, having been very severely handled by PLEASANTON at Beverly Ford, Aldie and Upperville, instead of being able to retard Gen. HOOKER's advance, was driven himself away from his connection with the army of LEE, and cut off for a fortnight from all communication with it; a circumstance to which Gen. LEE, in his report, alludes more than once, with evident displeasure. Let us now rapidly glance at the incidents of the eventful campaign.

A detachment from EWELL's corps, under JENKINS, had penetrated on the 15th of July as far as Chambersburgh. This movement was intended at first merely as a demonstration, and as a marauding expedition for supplies. It had, however, the salutary effect of alarming the country, and vigorous preparations here in Pennsylvania and in the sister States were made to repel the inroad. After two days passed at Chambersburgh, JENKINS, anxious for his communications with EWELL, fell back with his plunder to Hagerstown. Here he remained for several days, and having swept the recesses of Cumberland Valley, came down upon the eastern flank of the South Mountain, and pushed his marauding party as far as Waynesboro. On the 22d the remainder of EWELL's corps crossed the river and moved up the valley. They were followed on the 24th by LONGSTREET and HILL, who crossed at Williamsport and Shepherdstown, and pushing up the valley encamped at Chambersburgh on the 27th. In this way the whole rebel army, estimated at 90,000 infantry, upwards of 10,000 cavalry and 4,000 or 5,000 artillery, making a total of 105,000 of all arms, was concentrated in Pennsylvania.

Up to this time no report of HOOKER's movements had been received by Gen. LEE, who having been deprived of his cavalry had no means of obtaining information. Rightly judging, however, that no time would be lost by the Union army in the pursuit, in order to detain it on the eastern side of the mountains in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and thus preserve his communications by the way of Williamsport, he had, before his own arrival at Chambersburgh, directed EWELL to send detachments from his corps to Carlisle and York. The latter detachment under EARLY passed through this place on the 26th of June. You need not, fellow-citizens of Gettysburgh, that I should recall to you those moments of alarm and distress, precursors as they were of the more stirring scenes which were so soon to follow.

As soon as Gen. HOOKER perceived that the advance of the Confederates into the Cumberland Valley was not a mere feint to draw him away from Washington, he moved himself rapidly in pursuit. Attempts, as we have seen, were made to harass and retard his passage across the Potomac. These attempts were not only altogether unsuccessful, but so ably skillfully made as to place the entire Federal army between the cavalry of STUART and the army of LEE. While the latter was massed in the Cumberland Valley, STUART was east of the mountains, with HOOKER's army between, and Gregg's cavalry in close pursuit. STUART was accordingly compelled to force a march northward, which was destitute of all strategical character, and which deprived his chief of all means of obtaining intelligence.

No time, as we have seen, had been lost by Gen. HOOKER in the pursuit of LEE. The day after the rebel army entered Maryland the Union army crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, and by the 28th lay between Harper's Ferry and Frederick. The force of the enemy on that day was partly at Chambersburgh, and partly on the Cashtown road, in the direction of Gettysburgh, while the rear-guard came from EWELL's corps, of which Gen. ALLEGHANY MEADE had reached the Susquehanna, opposite Harrisburgh and Columbia. This gigantic battle must soon be fought to a decisive issue, but in the uncertainty and perhaps real absence of plan on the part of LEE, it was impossible to foretell the precise scene of the encounter. Wherever fought, consequences the most momentous hung upon the result.

In this critical and anxious state of affairs, Gen. HOOKER was relieved, and Gen. MEADE was commanded to the chief command of the army, and it appears to my unmilitary judgment to reflect the highest credit upon him, upon his predecessor, and upon the other commanders of the Army of the Potomac, that a change could take place in the chief command of so large a force on the eve of a general battle—the various corps necessarily moving on lines somewhat divergent, and all in ignorance of the enemy's tender point of concentration—and not an hour's hesitation should cause in the advance of any portion of the entire army.

Having assumed chief command on the 28th, Gen. MEADE directed his left wing under REYNOLDS upon Emmettsburgh and his right upon New-Windsor, leaving Gen. French with 11,000 men to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and convoy the public property from Harper's Ferry to Washington. BUFORD's cavalry was then at this place, and KILPATRICK, at Hanover, where he encountered and defeated the rear of STUART's cavalry, who was roving the country in search of the main army of LEE. On the rebel side, HILL had reached Fayetteville on the Cashtown road on the 26th, and was followed on the same road by LONGSTREET on the 29th. The eastern side of the mountain, as seen from Gettysburgh, was lighted up at night by the camp-fires of the enemy's advance, and the country swarmed with his foraging parties. It was now too evident to be questioned, that the thunder cloud so long gathering blackness, would soon burst on some part of the devoted vicinity of Gettysburgh.

The 30th of June was a day of important preparation. At 11½ in the morning Gen. BUFORD passed through Gettysburgh upon a reconnoissance in force with his cavalry, upon the Chambersburgh road. The information obtained by him was immediately communicated to Gen. REYNOLDS, who was in consequence directed to occupy Gettysburgh. That gallant officer accordingly, with the First corps, marched from Emmettsburgh to within six or seven miles of this place, and encamped on the right bank of Marsh's Creek. Our right wing, meantime, was moved to Manchester. On the same day the corps of HILL and LONGSTREET were pushed still further forward on the Chambersburgh road, and distributed in the vicinity of Marsh's Creek, while a reconnoissance was made by the Confederate General PETTIGREW up to a very short distance from this place. Thus at nightfall on the 30th of June the greater part of the rebel force was concentrated in the immediate vicinity of two corps of the Union army, the former refreshed by two days passed in comparative repose, and deliberative preparation for the encounter; the latter separated by a march of one or two days from their supporting corps, and doubtful at what precise point they were to expect an attack.

And now the momentous day, a day to be forever remembered in the annals of the country, arrived. Early in the morning on the 1st of July the conflict began. I need not say that it would be impossible for me to comprise, within the limits of the hour, such a narrative as would do anything like full justice to the all-important events of these three great days, or to the merit of the brave officers and men of every rank, of every arm of the service, and of every loyal State, who bore their part in the tremendous struggle;—alike those who nobly sacrificed their lives for their country, and those who survive, many of them scarred with honorable wounds,—the objects of our admiration and gratitude. The astonishingly minute, accurate, and graphic accounts contained in the journals of the day, prepared from personal observation by reporters who witnessed the scenes and often shared the perils which they describe, and the highly valuable "Notes" of Professor JACOBS of the University in this place, to which I am greatly indebted, will abundantly supply the deficiency of my necessarily too condensed statement.*

Gen. REYNOLDS, on arriving at Gettysburgh in the morning of the 1st, found BUFORD with his cavalry warmly engaged with the enemy, whom he held most gallantly in check. Hastening himself to the front, Gen. REYNOLDS directed his men to be moved over the fields from the Emmettsburgh road, in front of McMillan's and Dr. Schmucker's, under cover of the Seminary Ridge, and, without a moment's hesitation, attacked the enemy, at the same time sending orders to the Eleventh corps (Gen. HOWARD's) to advance as promptly as possible. Gen. REYNOLDS immediately found himself engaged with a force which greatly outnumbered his own, and had scarcely made his dispositions for the action, when he fell, mortally wounded, at the head of his advance. The command of the First corps devolved on Gen. DOUBLEDAY, and that of the field on Gen. HOWARD, who arrived at 11:20, with SCHURZ's and BARLOW's divisions of the Eleventh corps, the latter of whom received a severe wound. Thus strengthened, the advantage of the battle was for some time on our side. The attacks of the rebels were vigorously repulsed by WADSWORTH's division of the Eleventh corps, and a large number of prisoners, including Gen. ARCHER, were captured. At length, however, the continued reinforcement of the Confederates from the main body on the Cashtown road, and by the divisions of RODES and EARLY, coming down by separate lines from Heidlersburg and taking post on our extreme right, turned the fortunes of the day. Our army, after contesting the ground for five hours, was obliged to yield to the enemy, whose force outnumbered them two to one, and toward the close of the afternoon Gen. HOWARD deemed it prudent to withdraw the two corps to the heights where we are now assembled. The greater part of the First corps passed through the outskirts of the town, and reached the Hill without serious loss or molestation. The Eleventh corps and portions of the First, not being aware that the enemy had already entered the town from the north, attempted to force their way through Washington and Baltimore streets, which, in the crowd and confusion of the scene, they did with a heavy loss in prisoners.

Gen. HOWARD was not unprepared for this turn in the fortunes of the day. Early in the morning he had caused Cemetery Hill to be occupied by Gen. STEINWEHR, with the Third Division of the Eleventh Corps. About the time of the withdrawal of our troops to the hill Gen. HANCOCK arrived, having been sent by Gen. MEADE, on hearing the death of REYNOLDS, to assume the command of the field till he himself could reach the front. In conjunction with Gen. HOWARD, Gen. HANCOCK immediately proceeded to post troops and to repel an attack on our right flank. This attack was feebly made and promptly repulsed. At nightfall our troops on the hill, who had so gallantly sustained themselves during the toil and peril of the day, were cheered by the arrival of Gen. SLOCUM with the Twelfth Corps and of Gen. SICKLES with a part of the Third.

Such was the fortune of the first day, commencing with decided success to our arms, followed by a check, but ending in the occupation of this all-important position. To you, fellow-citizens of Gettysburgh, I need not attempt to portray the anxieties of the ensuing night. Witnessing as you had done with sorrow the withdrawing of our army through your streets, with a considerable loss of prisoners; mourning as you did over the brave men who had fallen; shocked with the widespread desolation around you; of which the wanton burning of the Harman House in the morning had given the signal, ignorant of the near approach of Gen. MEADE, you passed the weary hours of the night in painful expectation.

Long before the dawn of the 2d of July, the new Commander-in-Chief had arrived at the front. Having received intelligence of the events in progress, and informed by the reports of Gens. HANCOCK and HOWARD of the favorable character of the position, he determined to give battle to the enemy at this point. He accordingly directed the remaining corps of the army to concentrate at Gettysburgh with all possible expedition; and breaking up his headquarters at Taneytown at 10 P. M., he arrived on the field at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 2d of July. Few were the moments given to sleep, during the rapid watches of that brief midsummer's night, by officers or men, though half of our troops were exhausted by the conflict of the day, and the residue wearied by the forced marches which had brought them to the rescue. The full moon, veiled by thin clouds, shone down that night on a strangely unwonted scene—the silence of the grave-yard was broken by the tramp of armed men; by the neigh of the war-horse, the harsh rattle of the wheels of artillery hurrying to their stations, the voice of the

*Besides the sources of information mentioned in the text, I have been kindly favored with a memorandum of the operations of the three days drawn up for me by direction of Maj.-Gen. MEADE, (anticipating the promulgation of his official report) by one of his aids, Col. THEODORE LYMAN, from whom also I have received other important communications relative to the campaign. I have received very valuable information relative to the battle from Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, Commander-in-Chief of the army, and have been much assisted in drawing up the sketch of the campaign, by the detailed reports, kindly transmitted to me in manuscript from the Adjutant-General's office, of the movements of every corps of the army, for each day, after the breaking up from Fredericksburgh commenced. I have derived much assistance from Col. JOHN B. BACHELDER's oral explanations of his beautiful and minute drawing (about to be engraved) of the field of the three days' struggle. With the information derived from these sources, I have compared the statements in Gen. LEE's official report of the campaign dated 31 July, 1863; a well written article purporting to be an account of the three days' battle in the Richmond Enquirer of the 23d of July; and the articles on "The Battle of Gettysburgh and the Campaign of Pennsylvania," by an officer, apparently a Colonel, in the British army, in Blackwood's Magazine for September. The value of the information contained in the last essay may be seen by comparing the remark, under date of 27th of June, that "private property is tolerably protected" with the statement in the next sentence but one, that "all the cattle and farm horses having been seized by EWELL, farm labor had come to a complete stand-still." He also, under date of 4th July, speaks of LEE's retreat being incumbered by "EWELL's immense train of plunder." The writer in question was not on the enemy's side the 4th July, he heard "reports coming in from the different Generals that the enemy (MEADE's army) was retiring; and had been doing so all day long." At a consultation at headquarters on the 3d, between Gens. LEE, LONGSTREET, HILL and WILLCOX, this writer was told by some one, whose name he prudently leaves in blank, that the army had no intention at present of retreating for good, and that some of the enemy's corps had been badly crippled in yesterday's battle, with which some "Generals were not satisfied." The same unfortunate Army of the Potomac has again been critized to recent battle anecdotes.]

[illegible] MEADE's official report was not published in time to reach me to which full advantage of its contents could be taken in the section of the three days' battle contained in this address. It reached me but the morning before these pages were sent to the press.

[illegible] the roll of the drum and all the indescribable sounds of preparation. The various corps of the army as they arrived, were moved to their positions, on the spot where we are assembled, and the ridges stretched northward and southward; batteries were planted and breastworks thrown up. The Second and Fifth corps with the rest of the Third had reached the ground by 7 o'clock A. M., but it was not till 9 o'clock in the afternoon that SEDGWICK arrived with the Sixth corps. He had marched thirty-two miles since 9 o'clock in the morning of the day before. It was only on his arrival that the Union army attained an equality of numbers with that of the rebels, posted upon the opposite and parallel ridge, distant from a mile to a mile and a half, and overlapping our position on either wing.

And here I cannot but remark on the providential inaction of the rebel army. Had the contest been renewed by it at daylight on the 2d of July, with the First and Eleventh Corps exhausted by the battle and the retreat; the Third and Twelfth weary from their forced march, and the Second, Fifth and Sixth not yet arrived, nothing but a miracle could have saved the army from destruction. Instead of this, the day dawned, the sun rose, the cool hours of the morning passed, the forenoon wore away, without the slightest aggressive movement on the part of the enemy. Thus time was given for half of our forces to arrive, and take their places in the lines while the rest of the army enjoyed a much needed half day's repose.

At length, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon the work of death began. A signal gun from the hostile batteries was followed by a tremendous cannonade along the rebel lines and this by a heavy advance of infantry, brigade after brigade, commencing on the enemy's right against the left of our army, and so onward to the left centre. A forward movement of Gen. SICKLES, to gain a commanding position from which to repel the rebel attack, drew upon him a destructive fire from the enemy's batteries, and a furious assault from Longstreet's and Hill's advancing troops. After a brave resistance on the part of his corps, he was forced back, himself falling severely wounded. This was the critical moment of the second day; but the Fifth and a part of the Sixth corps, with portions of the First and Second, were promptly brought to the support of the Third; the struggle was fierce and murderous, but by sunset our success was decisive and the enemy was driven back in confusion. The most important service was rendered toward the close of the day, in the memorable advance between Round Top and Little Round Top, by Gen. CRAWFORD's division of the Fifth corps, consisting of two brigades of the Pennsylvania Reserves, of which one company was from the town and neighborhood. The rebel Gen. BARKSDALE fell in this encounter, and his force was driven back with great loss in killed and prisoners. At 9 o'clock in the evening a desperate attempt was made by the enemy to storm the position of the Eleventh corps on Cemetery Hill, but here too, after a terrible conflict, he was repulsed with immense loss. Ewell, on our extreme right, who had been weakened by the withdrawal of the troops sent over to support our left, had succeeded in gaining a foothold within a portion of our lines, near Spangler's Spring. This was the only advantage obtained by the rebels to compensate them for the disasters of the day, and of this, as we shall see, they were soon deprived.

Such was the result of the second act of this eventful drama—a day hard fought, and at one moment anxious, and with the exception of the slight reverse just named, crowned with dearly-earned, but uniform success to our arms, auspicious of a glorious termination of the final struggle. On these good omens the night fell.

At dawn of the 3d, Gen. GRANT returned to his position on the right, from which he had hastened the day before to strengthen the left. He was immediately attacked by the enemy, whom, however, after a sharp and decisive action, he drove out of our lines, recovering the ground which had been lost on the preceding day. A spirited contest was kept up all the morning on this part of the line, but Gen. GRANT, reinforced by Wadsworth's brigade of the Sixth corps, maintained his position and inflicted very severe losses on the enemy.

Such was the cheering commencement of the third day's work, and with it ended all serious attempts of the enemy on our right. As on the preceding day his efforts were now mainly directed against our left centre and left wing. From 11 till 1½ o'clock, all was still; a solemn pause of preparation, as if both parties were nerving themselves for the supreme effort. At length the awful silence, more terrible than the wildest tumult of battle, was broken by the roar of 200 pieces of artillery from the opposite ridges joining in a cannonade of unsurpassed violence—the rebel batteries along two-thirds of their line pouring their fire upon Cemetery Hill and the centre and left wing of our army. Having attempted for this way for two hours, but without success, to shake the steadiness of our lines, the enemy rallied his forces for a last grand assault. Their attack was principally directed against the position of our Second corps. Successive lines of rebel infantry moved forward with equal spirit and steadiness, from their cover on the wooded crest of Seminary ridge, crossing the intervening plain, supported right and left by the choicest brigades and charged furiously up to our batteries. Our own brave troops of the Second corps supported by DOUBLEDAY's division and STANNARD's brigade of the First received the shock with firmness, the ground on both sides was long and fiercely contested and covered with the killed and wounded till after "a determined and gallant struggle," as it is pronounced by Gen. LEE, the rebel advance, consisting of two-thirds of HILL's corps and the whole of LONGSTREET's, including PICKETT's division, the *élite* of his corps which had not yet been under fire, and was now depended upon to decide the fortune of this last eventful day, was driven back with prodigious slaughter, disconcerted, and broken. While these events were in progress at our left centre, the enemy was driven by the Pennsylvania Reserves from a strong position on our extreme left, from which he was annoying our force on "Little Round Top," his battery taken, and three hundred prisoners captured. In the terrific assault on our centre, Gens. HANCOCK and GIBBON were wounded. In the rebel army, ARMISTEAD, KEMPER, PETTIGREW, and TRIMBLE were wounded, the first named mortally, the latter also made prisoner; while Gen. GARNETT was killed, and thirty-five hundred officers and men made prisoners.

These were the expiring agonies of the three days' conflict, and with them the battle ceased. It was fought by the Union army with courage and skill, from the first cavalry skirmish on Wednesday morning, to the fearful rout of the enemy on Friday afternoon, by every arm and every rank of the service, by officers and men; by cavalry, artillery and infantry. The two armies, after the first day, were numerically equal. If the Union force had the advantage of a strong position, the Confederates had that of choosing the place, the prestige of former victories over the Army of the Potomac and of the success of the first day. Victory does not always fall to the lot of those who deserve it; but that so decisive a triumph, under circumstances like these, was gained by our troops, I am inclined to ascribe, under Providence, to the spirit of exalted patriotism that animated them and a consciousness that they were fighting in a righteous cause.

All hope of defeating our army and securing what Gen. LEE calls "the valuable results" of such an achievement having vanished, he thought only of rescuing from destruction the remains of his shattered forces. In killed, wounded and missing, he had, so far as can be ascertained, suffered a loss of about 37,000 men, rather more than a third of the army with which he had supposed he brought with him into Pennsylvania. Perceiving that his only safety was in rapid retreat, he commenced withdrawing his troops at daybreak on the 4th, throwing up field works in front of our left, which, assuming the appearance of a new position, were intended probably to protect the rear of his army in their retreat. That day,—and celebration of the 4th of July for an army of Americans—was passed by him in hurrying off his trains. The main army was in full retreat on the Cashtown and Fairfield roads at nightfall, and moved with such precipitation that, short as the nights were, by daylight the following morning, notwithstanding a heavy rain, the rear guard had left its position. The struggle of the two last days had crumbled many hopes of the battle of Waterloo, and if, in the evening of the third day, Gen. MEADE, like the Duke of Wellington, had had the assistance of a powerful auxiliary army to take up the pursuit, the rout of the rebels would have been as complete as that of NAPOLEON.

Owing to the circumstance above-named the intentions of the enemy were not apparent on the 4th. The moment his retreat was discovered the following morning, he was pursued by our cavalry on the Cashtown road and in the Emmettsburgh and Monterey passes, and by SEDGWICK's corps on the Fairfield road. His rear-guard was briskly attacked at Fairfield; a great number of wagons and ambulances were captured in the passes of the mountains; the country swarmed with his stragglers, and his wounded literally emptied from the vehicles containing them, into the farm-houses on the road. Gen. LEE, in his report, makes repeated mention of the Union prisoners whom he conveyed into Virginia, somewhat overstating their number. He states also that "such of his wounded as were in a condition to be removed," were forwarded to Williamsport. He does not mention that the number of his wounded not removed and left to the Christian care of the victors was 7,540, not one of whom failed of any attention which it was possible, under the circumstances of the case, to afford them; not one of whom certainly has been put upon Libby Prison fare—lingering death by starvation. Heaven forbid, however, that we should claim any merit for the exercise of common humanity.

Under the protection of the mountain ridge, whose narrow passes are easily held even by a retreating army, Gen. LEE reached Williamsport in safety, and took up a strong position opposite to that place. Gen. MEADE necessarily pursued with the main army by a flank movement through Middletown, Turner's pass having been secured by Gen. FRENCH. Passing through the South Mountain, the Union army came up with that of the rebels on the 12th, and found it securely posted on the heights of Marsh's run. His position was reconnoitered and preparations made for an attack on the 13th. The depth of the river, swollen by the recent rains, authorized the expectation that he would be brought to a general engagement the following day. An advance was accordingly made by Gen. MEADE on the morning of the 14th; but it was soon found that the rebels had escaped in the night, with such haste, that EWELL's corps forded the river where the water was breast high. The cavalry which had rendered the most important services during the three days, and in harassing the enemy's retreat, was now sent in pursuit and captured two guns and a large number of prisoners. In an action which took place at Falling Waters, Gen. PEGRAM was mortally wounded. This ended the battle pursuit of the army, crowned the Pennsylvania campaign with success, and again covering the approaches to Washington, he compelled the enemy to cross the Blue Ridge at one of the upper gaps, and in the [illegible] weeks from the commencement of the campaign, LEE found himself again on the South side of the Rappahannock with the loss of about a third of his army.

Such, most inadequately recounted, is the history of the ever-memorable three days and of the events immediately preceding and following. It has been pretended, in order to diminish the magnitude of this disaster to the rebel cause, that it was merely the repulse of an attack on a strongly-defended position. The immense losses on both sides are a sufficient answer to this misrepresentation, and attest the courage and obstinacy with which the three days' battle was waged. Few of the great conflicts of modern times have cost victors and vanquished so great a sacrifice. On the Union side there fell in the whole campaign of Generals killed, REYNOLDS, WEED and ZOOK; and wounded, Gens. BARLOW, BARNES, SHERRERD, DOUBLEDAY, GIBBON, GRAHAM, HANCOCK, SICKLES and WARREN; while of officers below the rank of General and men, there were 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing. On the Confederate side there were killed on the field or mortally wounded, Gens. ARMISTEAD, BARKSDALE, GARNETT, PENDER, PETTIGREW and SEMMES, and wounded HETH, HOOD, JOHNSON, KEMPER, KIMBALL and TRIMBLE. Of officers below the rank of General and men, there were taken prisoners including the wounded 13,621, an amount ascertained officially. Of the wounded in a condition to be removed, of the killed and missing, the enemy has made no return. They are estimated from the best data which the nature of the case admits, at 23,000. Gen. MEADE also captured three cannon and forty-one standards.

I must leave to others, who can do it from personal observation, to describe the mournful spectacle presented by these hill-sides and plains at the close of the terrible conflict. It was a saying of the Duke of WELLINGTON, that next to a defeat the saddest thing is a victory. The heroes of the battle-field, after the contest is over—the sights and sounds of war—let me throw a veil over the scene, which no words can adequately depict to those who have not witnessed it, on which no one who has witnessed it, and who has a heart in his bosom, can bear to dwell. One drop of balm alone, one drop of heavenly, life-giving balm—mingles in this bitter cup of misery. Scarcely has the cannon ceased to roar, when the brethren and sisters of Christian benevolence, ministers of compassion, angels of pity, hasten to the field and the hospital, to moisten the parched tongue, to bind the ghastly wounds, to soothe the parting agonies alike of friend and foe, and to catch the last whispered messages of love from dying lips. "Carry this miniature back to my dear wife, but do not take it from my bosom till I am gone." "Tell my little sister not to grieve for me." "I am willing to die for my country." "Oh, that my mother were here!" When since AARON stood between the living and the dead, was there ever a ministry like this? It has been said that it is characteristic of Americans to treat women with a deference not paid to them in any other country. I will not undertake to say whether this is so, but I will say that since this terrible war has been waged, the women of the loyal States, if never before, have entitled themselves to our highest admiration and gratitude, alike those who, at home, often with fingers unused to toil, often bowed beneath their own domestic cares, have performed an amount of daily labor not less than hers who works for her daily bread, and those who, in the hospital and the tent of the Sanitary Commission, have rendered services which millions could not buy. Happily the labor and the services are their own reward. Thousands of matrons and thousands of maidens have experienced a delight in these homely toils and services, compared with which the pleasures of the ball-room and the opera-house are tame and unsatisfactory. This on earth is reward enough, but a richer is in store for them. Yes, brothers, sisters of charity, while you bind up the wounds of the poor sufferers—the humblest perhaps that have shed their blood for their country, forget not who it is that will hereafter say to you, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

And now friends, fellow-citizens, as we stand among these honored graves, the momentous question presents it

still adhering good, has so ... that the violent excitement of the passions in one direction, is generally followed by a reaction in an opposite direction, and the sooner for the violence. If it were not so, if anger produced abiding anger, if hatred caused undying hatred, if injuries inflicted and retaliated, of necessity led to new retaliations, with forever accumulating compound interest of revenge, then the world, thousands of years ago, would have been turned into an earthly hell, and the nations of the earth would have been resolved into clans of furies and demons, each forever warring with his neighbor. But it is not so; all history teaches a different lesson. The wars of the roses in England lasted an entire generation, from the battle of St. Albans in 1455 to that of Bosworth Field in 1485. Speaking of the former, HUME says: "This was the first blood spilt in that fatal quarrel, which was not finished in less than a course of thirty years; which was signalized by twelve pitched battles; which opened a scene of extraordinary fierceness and cruelty; is computed to have cost the lives of eighty princes of the blood; and almost entirely annihilated the ancient nobility of England. The strong attachments which, at that time, men of the same kindred bore to each other, and the vindictive spirit which was considered a point of honor, rendered the great families implacable in their resentments and widened every moment the breach between the parties." Such was the state of things in England under which an entire generation grew up; and when HENRY VII., in whom the titles of the two houses were united, went up to London after the battle of Bosworth Field, to mount the throne, he was everywhere received with joyous acclamations "as one ordained and sent from Heaven to put an end to the dissensions" which had so long afflicted the country.

The great rebellion in England of the seventeenth century, after long and angry premonitions, may be said to have begun with the calling of the Long Parliament in 1640, and to have ended with the return of CHARLES II. in 1660—twenty years of discord, conflict and civil war; of confiscation, plunder, havoc; a proud hereditary peerage trampled in the dust; a national Church overturned, its clergy beggared, its most eminent prelate put to death; a military despotism established on the ruins of a monarchy which had subsisted seven hundred years, and the legitimate sovereign brought to the block; the great families which adhered to the King proscribed, impoverished, ruined; prisoners of war sold to slavery in the West Indies—in a word, everything that can embitter and madden contending factions. Such was the state of things for twenty years, and yet, by no gentle transition, but suddenly and "when the restoration of affairs appeared most hopeless," the son of the beheaded sovereign was brought back to his father's blood-stained throne, with such "inexpressible and universal joy," as led the merry monarch to exclaim "he doubted it had been his own fault he had been absent so long, for he saw nobody who did not protest, he had ever wished for his return." "In this wonderful manner," says CLARENDON, "and with this incredible expedition, did God put an end to a rebellion that had raged near twenty years, and had been carried on with all the horrid circumstances of murder, devastation and parricide that fire and sword, in the hands of the most wicked men in the world" (it is a royalist that is speaking) "could be instruments of, almost to the desolation of two kingdoms, and the exceeding defacing and deforming of the third. By these remarkable steps did the merciful hand of God, in this short space of time, not only bind up and heal all these wounds, but even made the scar as undiscernible as, in respect of the deepness, was possible, which was a glorious addition to the deliverance."

In Germany, the wars of the Reformation and of CHARLES V. in the 16th century, the thirty years war in the 17th century, the seven years war in the 18th century, not to speak of other less celebrated contests, entailed upon that country all the miseries of intestine strife for more than three centuries. At the close of the last named war "An officer," says ARCHENHOLZ, "rode through seven villages in Hesse and found in them but one human being." More than three hundred principalities, comprehended in the Empire, fermented with the fierce passions of proud and petty States; at the commencement of this period the castles of robber Counts frowned upon every hill-top; a dreadful secret tribunal, [illegible] froze the hearts of men with terror throughout the land; religious hatred mingled its bitter poison in the seething caldron of provincial animosity,—but of all these deadly enmities between the States of Germany, scarcely the memory remains. There is no country in the world, in which the sentiment of national brotherhood is stronger.

In Italy, on the breaking up of the Roman Empire, society might be said to be resolved into its original elements; into hostile atoms, whose only movement was that of mutual repulsion. Ruthless barbarians had destroyed the old organizations and covered the land with a merciless feudalism. As the new civilization grew up, under the wing of the Church, the noble families and the walled towns fell madly into conflict with each other; the secular feud of Pope and Emperor scourged the land; province against province; city against city; street against street, waged remorseless war against each other from father to son, till DANTE was able to fill his imaginary hell with the real demons of Italian History. So ferocious had the factions become, that the great poet exile himself, the glory of his native city, and of his native language, was by a decree of the municipality, ordered to be burned alive, if found in the city of Florence. But these deadly feuds and hatreds yielded to political influences, as the hostile cities were grouped into States under stable governments; the lingering traditions of the ancient animosities died away, and now Tuscan and Lombard, Sardinian and Neapolitan, as if to shame the degenerate sons of America, are joining in one cry for an united Italy.

In France, not to go back to the civil wars of the League in the sixteenth century, and of the Fronde in the seventeenth—not to speak of the dreadful scenes throughout the Kingdom which followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes—we have, in the great Revolution which commenced at the close of the last century, seen the bloodhounds of civil strife let loose as rarely before in the history of the world. The reign of terror, established at Paris, stretched its bloody Briarean arms to every city and village in the land; and if the most deadly feuds which ever divided a people had the power to cause permanent alienation and hatred, this surely was the occasion. But far otherwise the fact. In seven years from the fall of ROBESPIERRE, the strong arm of the youthful conqueror brought order out of the chaos of crime and woe; Jacobins, whose hands were scarcely cleansed from the best blood of France, met the returning emigrants, whose estates they had confiscated and whose kindred they had dragged to the guillotine, in the Imperial antechambers; and when, after another turn in the wheel of Fortune, LOUIS XVIII. was restored to his throne, he took the regicide FOUCHE, who had voted for his brother's death, to his cabinet and confidence.

The people of Loyal America will never take to their confidence, or admit again to a share in their government the hard-hearted men, whose cruel lust of power has brought this desolating war upon the land, but there is no personal bitterness felt even against them. They may live, if they can bear to live after wantonly causing the death of so many thousand fellow-men; they may live in safe obscurity beneath the shelter of the Government they have sought to overthrow, or they may fly to the protection of the Governments of Europe,—some of them are already there, seeking, happily in vain, to obtain the aid of foreign Powers in furtherance of their own treason. There let them stay. The humblest dead soldier, that lies cold and stiff in his grave before us, is an object of envy beneath the clods that cover him, in comparison with the living man, who is willing to grovel at the foot of a foreign throne, for assistance in compassing the ruin of his country.

But the hour is coming, and now is, when the power of the leaders of the rebellion to delude and inflame must cease. There is no bitterness on the part of the masses. The people of the South are not going to wage an eternal war for the wretched pretexts by which this rebellion is sought to be justified. The bonds that unite us as one people, a substantial community of origin, language, belief and law, (the four great ties that hold the societies of men together,) common national and political interests; a common history; a common pride in a glorious ancestry; a common interest in this great heritage of blessings; the very geographical features of the country; the mighty rivers that cross the lines of climate, and thus facilitate the interchange of natural and industrial products, while the wonder-working arm of the engineer has leveled the mountain walls which separate the East and West, compelling your own Alleghanies, my Maryland and Pennsylvania friends, to open wide their everlasting doors to the chariot wheels of traffic and travel; these bonds of union are of perennial force and energy, while the causes of alienation are imaginary, factitious and transient. The heart of the people North and South is for the Union. Indications, too plain to be mistaken, announce the fact, both in the East and West of the States in rebellion. In North Carolina and Arkansas the fatal charm at length is broken. At Raleigh and Little Rock the lips of honest and brave men are unsealed, and an independent Press is unlimbering its artillery. The weary masses of the people are yearning to see the dear old flag floating again upon the capitols, and they sigh for the return of the peace, prosperity and happiness, which they enjoyed under a Government whose power was felt only in its blessings.

And now, friends, fellow citizens of Gettysburgh and Pennsylvania, and you from remoter States, let me again invoke your benediction, as we part, on these honored graves. You feel, though the occasion is mournful, that it is good to be here. You feel that it was greatly auspicious for the cause of the country, that the men of the East and the men of the West, the men of nineteen sister States, stood side by side on the perilous ridges of the battle. You now feel it a new bond of union, that they shall lie side by side, till a clarion louder than that which marshaled them to the combat, shall awake their slumbers. God bless the Union; it is dearer to us for the blood of those brave men shed in its defence. The spots on which they stood and fell; these pleasant heights; the fertile plain beneath them; the thriving village whose streets so lately rang with the strange din of war; the fields beyond the ridge, where the noble REYNOLDS held the advancing foe at bay, and while he gave up his own life, assured by his forethought and self-sacrifice the triumph of the two succeeding days; the little streams which wind through the hills, on whose banks in aftertimes, the wondering plowman will turn up, with the rude weapons of savage warfare, the fearful missiles of modern artillery; the Seminary ridge, the peach-orchard, Cemetery, Culp and Wolf Hill, Round Top, Little Round Top, humble names, henceforward dear and famous; no lapse of time, no distance of space shall cause you to be forgotten. "The whole earth," said PERICLES, as he stood over the remains of his fellow-citizens who had fallen in the first year of the Peloponnesian war, "the whole earth is the sepulchre of illustrious men." All time, he might have added, is the millennium of their glory. Surely I would do no injustice to the other noble achievements of the war, which have reflected such honor on both arms of the service, and have entitled the armies and the navy of the United States, their officers and men, to the warmest thanks and the richest rewards which a grateful people can pay. But they, I am sure, will join us in saying, as we bid farewell to the dust of these martyr-heroes, that wheresoever throughout the civilized world the accounts of this great warfare are read, and down to the latest period of recorded time, in the glorious annals of our common country, there will be no brighter page than that which relates THE BATTLES OF GETTYSBURGH.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 19, 1863.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	125	500 Hud. Riv. R. R.	94⅛
15,000 U. S. 5s '74, Co. Ind.	98	450 Mich. Cen. R.	125¾
[illegible] Treas. 7-3-10 ₩ c. Notes Oct. & Ap.	105¾	200 M. S. & N. I.	83⅝
2,000 do. Feb. & Aug.	107	300 do.	83¾
4,000 do.	107½	100 do.	84
22,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.	98⅞	100 do. s10	84¼
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	60½	100 do. b10	84¼
15,000 do.	60	100 M. S. & N. I. G'd.	142
4,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72	116	100 do. b15	142
2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '66	110	50 do.	141⅞
2,000 Ind. State 2½ ₩ c.	66	100 do.	[illegible]
7,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.	110	100 Ill. Cen. Full S. b10	120
3,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	110	200 do. b10	120
1,000 do.	109½	2000 Ill. Cen. R. S.	123
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	130	300 do.	122¾
2,000 Mich. So. 2M.	104	200 do.	123
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	78	300 do. b10	123
4,000 do. b30	78	10000 Ill. Cen. Can. R. S.	105
2,000 Tol. & W. Int. M. ex.	102	1300 Clev. & Pitts.	106¾
1,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112½	100 do. b30	107
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	104	400 do. b60	108
10,000 Chi. & Pitts. 3d M.	103	1500 do.	106¾
2,000 Cl. & P. 4th M.	86½	1400 do.	106¾
500 do.	[illegible]	300 do. b10	106¾
25,000 Amer. Gold	152⅜	300 Gal. & Chi. R. b10	112
25,000 do.	152½	50 do. s30	111½
1,000 do.	152¾	100 do.	111½
100 Canton Co.	33½	100 do. b10	111½
100 do.	33⅝	100 do. s30	111
51 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	170	100 do. s15	111
200 Cumb. Coal Pref.	[illegible]	100 do.	111
700 do.	39½	500 do. b10	111
100 do. b30	40	300 do. b30	111
300 Quicks. M. Co.	64	300 do.	110¾
100 Am. Coal Co.	65	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	117¾
100 Bucks Co. Coal Co.	[illegible]	500 do.	117½
300 Man. Min. Co.	43	1200 Chic. & R. I. R. b10	107⅞
100 Wyom. Val. Coal Co.	34⅝	50 do. b15	107⅝
250 do.	35	100 do.	106¾
1050 N. Y. Cen. R.	136⅛	650 do.	[illegible]
50 do.	[illegible]	200 M. & P. Du C.	61
50 do. s30	136¼	100 do. b30	61¼
1600 do.	136⅛	50 do.	61⅛
200 do.	136⅜	100 do.	60¾
200 do.	136¼	100 do.	60½
100 do. b10	137	100 M. & P. du C. 2d P. b30	90
100 do. s30	136⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	86
210 Erie R.	105⅛	400 do. b10	85⅞
200 do. b10	105⅛	200 do. b30	86¼
100 do. b5	105⅛	300 do. b30	86½
1100 do.	105⅛	200 do.	85¾
1000 do.	105⅛	200 do.	85⅝
100 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
100 do. s30	105⅛	200 do. b10	85⅞
100 do. b10	105⅛	200 do. b10	85⅝
50 Erie R. Prf.	102⅜	100 Alt. & T. H.	61⅛
100 do.	102⅛	100 do. b15	61¼
200 Hudson R. R.	127	500 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
200 do. b10	127¼	500 do. b10	49
200 do.	126⅞	100 do. b30	48½
100 do. b10	127	100 do. b30	48¾
100 do. b10	126⅞	300 do.	48¾
50 Harlem R.	95	400 do.	48½
200 do.	94	100 do. b10	49
100 do.	94	200 do. s10	48⅝
100 Reading R.	124⅝	100 do. s10	48⅝
300 do.	124⅝	100 do.	[illegible]
200 do.	124⅝	100 Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	61
200 do.	124¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	108⅛	300 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	121¼
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. [illegible]	98⅞	100 do.	121¼
1,000 do.	[illegible]	300 do.	121½
25,000 Amer. Gold	151	200 do. b10	121¾
100 Canton Co.	33½	100 A. & T. H. R.	60
200 do.	33⅜	1000 Clev. & Pitts.	107¼
300 do.	33½	200 do.	107⅛
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	39½	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	110½
200 do.	39¼	300 do.	110⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	136	400 do. b10	111
200 Erie R.	104⅞	400 Chic. & R. I. R.	105⅞
400 do.	105	100 do.	106
200 Erie Railway P.	102¼	50 do.	106
100 Hudson R. R. b10	126⅞	300 do. s10	106⅛
100 Harlem R. s10	94	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	85½
100 do.	94	200 do.	85⅜
1000 Reading R.	124⅝	100 do. s10	84⅞
65 Mich. Cen. R.	125	100 do. s10	85
100 do. b60	126½	400 Chic. & N. W.	48¾
100 do.	125	100 do.	48
100 do. b30	125	300 do.	48½
200 M. S. & N. I.	83½		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

2100 N. Y. Cen. R.	136⅛	100 M. So. & N. I.	83⅝
100 do.	[illegible]	300 do.	83⅝
300 do. b4	136⅜	300 Gal. & Chic. R.	110¾
300 Erie R.	105	300 do. s	110⅝
200 do.	105	300 do.	110⅞
100 do. s3	105	200 do.	110½
[illegible rows]			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible rows]

THURSDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

Early in the forenoon there was a further advance in Gold to 152¾@153 ₩ cent. on the Street, and the first sales at the Stock Exchange Board were 152⅜@152½ ₩ cent. The additional rise was not sustained at the Second Board, when the price fell back to 151, the last quotation of Wednesday night. Still later in the day, on military rumors, of an adverse nature, the bidding returned to 152½ ₩ cent.

Although the *Persia's* news of the rise in Money to 6 ₩ cent. at the Bank of England was calculated to favor the belief that the export demand for Gold would immediately improve, this opinion was not strengthened by the appearances of the Foreign Bill market. Indeed, the London financial authorities themselves seem to treat the last advance of interest at the Bank as a matter of course, and the effect upon the Stock Exchange, particularly in Foreign Securities, including American, is represented to have been rather to steady than depress the market. The stock of Bullion in the Bank of England is £1,-879,000 sterling, after the reduction of the week ending Nov. 4 of £638,000. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, London Broker in American Stocks, writes that *the market for Governments and Railways, without being active, closed rather firmer than the previous week.* The following are the latest quotations, of Nov. 7:

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business done. Money.	Account.
Maryland 5 ₩ cent.	73 @ 75		
United States 6s, 1881	70 @ 72		
United States 5s, 1874	60 @ 62		
Virginia State 5 ₩ cent.	40 @ 50		
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent.	37 @ 39	37½	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880, 7 ₩ cent.	[illegible]		
Do. 7 ₩ ct. Penn., 1877	70 @ 71	70½	8½
Erie shares, $100 (all pd.)	[illegible]		
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Pref.	[illegible]		
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 1st Mtg., 1867	[illegible]		
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 2d Mtg., 1859	[illegible]		
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 3d Mtg., 1883	[illegible]		
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 4th Mtg.	[illegible]		
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 5th Mtg.	[illegible]		
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ ct., 1875	[illegible]		
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1875	74 @ 76		
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	18 @ 19		
Do. $100 shares, all paid	70 @ 75		
Marietta and Cin. R. Rs.	71 @ 73		
Mich. Cen., 8 ₩ ct., '69	70 @ 75		
Do. (sink. fund.) 1st m.	[illegible]		
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7 ₩ ct. (sink. fund.) 1885	70 @ 75		
N. Y. Central 6 ₩ cent. (sinking fund.) 1883	[illegible]		
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1864	[illegible]		
Do. 7 ₩ cent. (sinking fund.) 1876	[illegible]		
Do. do. con. bonds, 1876	[illegible]		
Do. $100 shares	[illegible]		
Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ₩ cent., 1865	99 @ 101		
Do. 2d M., 7 ₩ cent., '72	104 @ 106		
Penn. R. Rd. 1st M. 6 ₩ cent. conv.	[illegible]		
Do. 2d M., con. 6 ₩ ct.	[illegible]		
Do. $50 shares	[illegible]		
Philadelphia & Reading $50 Shares	18 @ 20		

There is increased ease in the supply of Money among the Stock Exchange Brokers to-day, and there is but little mercantile demand outside the regular facilities afforded for passing paper at Bank. Prime short paper is rather sought for than pressed upon the market at or within 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. Most of the Stock firms of established credit had as much or more Money voluntarily offered to them on loan at call than they were able to employ. There is no general abatement yet from the full price of 7 ₩ cent. Some loans are made on Government security at 6 ₩ cent.

The Treasury has made no further call upon the Associated Banks on the negotiation of Sept. 3, of which only $8,750,000 remains unpaid. The receipts into the Treasury to-day for the Popular Loan amount to $719,650, and for Customs, $340,000. The Banks, after paying the instalment on the Loan of Sept. 3 yesterday, held this morning of Legal Tender $22,708,000.

The Stock Market was firm at the early Board and most of the Railways ahead of the best quotations of last night. In the afternoon the prices were less firm, the general market closing at 4 o'clock as follows, in comparison with Wednesday P. M. There is no very decided feature in the speculation of the day. A good many parties who made themselves *short* through the recent pressure in Money continue to talk the market down, while others who believed that much buoyancy would follow the restoration of ease are scarcely satisfied with the progress of improvement. The main contest between *Bull* and *Bear* continues to centre on Erie Common Stock. The advantage to either party, for a day or two past, is not very marked:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Com.	151⅞	152⅛	Harlem Pref.	110	110
U. S. 6s, 1881	110	109¾	Mich. Central	125	125
N. Y. Central	136¾	136	Mich. Southern	84¼	83⅝
Erie	105⅛	104⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	142¼	142
Erie Preferred	102⅞	102⅝	Illinois Cen.	121½	121⅜
Hudson	127	126⅞	Pittsburgh	107⅛	107⅝
Pacific Mail	215	216	Fort Wayne	85⅝	84¾
Harlem	95⅜	94⅝	Rock Island	107⅛	106⅞
Canton	33⅝	33⅜	Galena	112⅛	110⅞
Treas. Cer., new	98⅝	98⅝	Reading	124⅝	124½
Toledo	117⅝	117	Quicksilver	64	62
Northwest'n	49⅛	48	Chicago and A.	86	85

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Ocean	94
Merchants'	105	Am. Exchange	107
Union	115	Bank of N. America	107
Tradesmen's	112	*Hanover*	101
Greenwich	160	*Irving*	97
Butchers & Drovers'	125	*Metropolitan*	115
National	104	People's'	103
Seventh Ward	135	Corn Exchange	107
Commerce	105	Continental	100
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n.	96	St. Nicholas	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	102¼	Tol. & Wab. seconds	87
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	113½	M. & P. du C. 1sts	107
Erie thirds, '83	111	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	113
Erie fourths, '80	107	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	111
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Chi. & R. I. firsts	104
Hud. R. 2d firsts, '65	107	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112
Harlem firsts, '69 & '72	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Michigan S. seconds	104	Pitts., Ft. W. Chi. 3ds	86
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	109	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	103
Illinois Cen. '75	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85½
Chi. & N. W. firsts	91	Chic. & Alton Income	90

The Assistant Treasurer in this City, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, has appointed Mr. W. A. SHANNON his Deputy, in place of Mr. B. FIELD, recently made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington. Mr. S. has for many years been employed in the Department.

Mr. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, of STANTON & CUNNINGHAM, has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

The following names are mentioned as likely to compose the ticket to be voted for at the next election for Directors of the New-York Central Railroad, by the stockholders opposed to the present management. It is proper to state that these gentlemen have not been consulted—their names having been merely canvassed and approved by some of the leading stockholders:

DEAN RICHMOND, } Buffalo.
E. G. SPAULDING, }
COL. PETER A. PORTER, Niagara.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Rochester.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Geneva.
GEN. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, or P. B. FITCH, } Syracuse.
RUSSELL SAGE, or GEORGE H. WARREN, } Troy.
THOMAS W. OLCOTT, RUFUS H. KING, } Albany.
WILLIAM KELLY, representing Hudson River Railroad, Dutchess.
CORN. VANDERBILT, represents Harlem.
CHESTER W. CHAPIN, Springfield.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL or THOMAS TILESTON, } New-York.
WILLIAM F. WELD, J. M. FORBES or NATHANIEL THAYER, } Boston.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $1,415,958 12; for Customs, $340,000; Payments, $2,033,945 65; Balance, $17,-596,748 38.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 17 bbls. Ashes, 20,514 bbls. Flour, 2,013 bbls. and 361 bags. Corn Meal, 310 bags Buckwheat Flour, 228,288 bushels Wheat, 6,010 bushels Corn, 170 bushels Rye, 12,010 bushels Barley, 95,827 bushels Oats, 3,594 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,362 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair request at buoyant prices, including Pots at $8 62½@$8 75, and Pearls at $9 81¼ ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at full prices. Java at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 30½c.@33½c.; Laguayra, 31c.@33c.; Maracaibo, 31c.@34c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and heavy to-day; Middlings, 85c. ₩ lb.; sales and resales, since our last, 500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been actively sought after, mainly by speculative buyers, at a further advance of 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last, 23,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 55@$6 10; poor to choice extra State, at $6 35@$6 65, chiefly at $6 40@$6 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 55 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 65	@$6 10
Extra State	6 35	@ 6 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 15	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 40	@ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 60	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 85	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 75	@11 50

Southern Flour continues in good demand at rising prices. Sales, since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $7 25@$8 65 for poor to good superfine; $8 10@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 750 bbls. Extra at $6 35@$8 90 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $5 40@$6 75 ₩ bbl.; stock light. Sales, 165 bbls. Corn Meal continues in light supply and fair demand, at $5 55 for Jersey, $6 30 for Marsh's Caloric, $6 40 for Brandywine, and $6 15 for Atlantic Mills, ₩ bbl.; sales 170 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite active, to-day, speculators having purchased freely, and prices have again advanced 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. Sales since our last, 174,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 78; Amber Western at $1 59@$1 63, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Red Western, poor old to choice new, at $1 42@$1 56; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 46@$1 49, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 43@$1 46; old do. at $1 35@$1 40; Chicago Spring at $1 41@$1 44; poor old do. at $1 30; Red State at $1 55 ₩ bushel. Corn has been actively sought after by speculative buyers at a further advance of 1c.@1½c. ₩ bushel. Sales were made of 136,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 12½ for Mixed Western in store and afloat; $1 13@$1 14 for White and Yellow Western ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal, at $1 22½@$1 25, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Supply light. Oats have been quite freely purchased by speculators, and have again advanced about 2c. ₩ bushel. We quote Canada at 86c.@87c.; Western, 86½c.@88c.; State at 87c.@88c., ₩ bushel. Sales 161,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is in light stock and good demand, at $1 51@$1 57 ₩ bushel; sales 5,800 bushels since our last. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is selling freely at $1 20@$1 30 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Find ready buyers, at 20c.@28c. for poor to choice New, and 10c.@22c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₩ lb.

LUMBER—A good inquiry prevails for all kinds, prices tending upward decidedly.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 10@$3 15 ₩ gallon; Rosin, $30@$40 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $13@$16 ₩ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, at drooping prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 52½@$1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 65@$3 05; Linseed, at $1 23@$1 27; No. 1 Lard at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.@77½c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 24c.@26c.; Refined do. at 46c.@50c. free, and 38c.@40c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been more active, sales having been made of 275 tons, at $46 50@$48 ₩ ton, part to arrive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been active at advanced prices. The demand has been mainly speculative. Sales have been made since our last of 8,100 bbls., at $18 12½@$18 37½, closing at $18 37½ for New Mess; $16 50@$16 60 for Old Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $15 75@$16 for this Mess; $19 75@$20 for clear Mess; $13 25@$13 50 for Sour Mess, and $11 75@$12 25 (the latter rate for extra) for Prime, ₩ bbl. Included in the sales were 800 bbls. New Mess, for January delivery, at $18 50@$18 56¼ ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request at 9¼c.@10½c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Sales 250 pkgs. Bacon is in good demand and is steady at 8¼c.@10½c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Sales 650 boxes and 50,000 lbs., part to arrive. Dressed Hogs continue in lively request at 7¾c.@8c. ₩ lb. Lard continues in active demand, mainly for future delivery, at higher rates. Sales 6,700 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@12½c., including 2,000 bbls. for December and January delivery at 12½c.; 1,250 tcs. for January delivery, at 12¾c.@12c. and 2,000 tcs. for February delivery, part at 13c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at uniform rates. Sales 350 bbls., at $12 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $11 75@$13 50 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $26@$28, the latter for City. India Mess, $29@$30 ₩ tierce. Sales 350 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₩ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Butter is in fair demand, at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 24c.@29c. for common to prime State ₩ lb. Cheese is selling more freely at 11½c.@15½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Continue in moderate demand at steady rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 875 hhds., including New-Orleans (part auction) at 12 15-16c.@13¼c.; Cuba, 12¾c.@13c., and Porto Rico at 13c.@14½c.; 300 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand, ranging from 14c.@17¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last reached 540,000 lbs., at 12¼c.@12½c.; and 235 pkgs. Grease at 10¾c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is in less request and heavy, at 66c.@66½c. ₩ gallon; sales since our last, 450 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been transacted, to-day, at uniform quotations. For Liverpool, the engagements included 3,200 bbls. Flour at 1s. ₩ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 2¾d.@3d. ₩ bushel; 60 tons staves at 15s. 6d.; 100 tons Logwood, on private terms, and 1,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. ₩ ton. For Havre, 500 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 300 tcs. Lard at 50f. For Marseilles, 1,200 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 250 tcs. Lard at 60f.; and two foreign barks, with Petroleum, on private terms. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake, on private terms. For Glasgow, 100 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only: No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $3 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $3 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $3 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON, NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—NO. 23 Elizabeth-st., suitable for a manufactory, with side-lights and a separate building in the rear. Apply to JAS. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

TO LET—A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND high-stoop house in 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Rent to May 1, $350. Apply to JAS. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO STABLE OWNERS AND OCCUPANTS.—Wanted, for six (6) months, room for two horses and a carriage; on Murray Hill, near 5th-av. preferred, and for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 718 Post-office, with location and lowest price.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A FURNISHED ROOM, with partial board, fire, and gas, wanted by a single gentleman in a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders; location not to be above 16th-st.; terms must be moderate. Address F. F., Box No. 347 Post-office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—THREE ROOMS, with board, in a private family, one mile from Newburgh, N. Y. Views, roads and neighborhood unsurpassed. Furnace in the house. Address B., Box No. 122, Newburgh, N. Y.

A FINELY FURNISHED PARLOR TO let; also a large third floor front room, (with hot and cold water,) and one or two other rooms, with abundant table, in the respectable location No. 126 15th-st., near Irving-place. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife require a parlor and bedroom—a private French family preferred—between 10th and 26th sts. References exchanged. Address M. E. B., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a house where but few boarders are taken. Address K. W., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, with southern exposure, for single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 21 West [illegible]-st.

FLAGGING, CURBING AND REPAIRING SIDEWALKS.—Orders received at the old established yard, No. 281 Cherry-st. Also, a general assortment of blue stone for sale. D. DONALDSON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing; has the best of reference from her present employers, with whom she has lived five years. Call at No. 29 East 24th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; respectable City reference. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 236 4th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry, between Spring and Prince sts. Has the best of reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl as chambermaid; has good reference; would prefer where Protestant help are employed. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 Bedford-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 26 West 13th-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S position wanted by an American lady, who can furnish undoubted reference. Call for two days, between the hours of 10 and 5, at 117 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, to do housework in a small respectable family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 East 23d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl desires a situation in City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good cook and baker; willing to be generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A French dressmaker, from Paris, who can cut and fit in the most fashionable styles worn, by the day, week or month. Call, or address, No. 228 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 118 West Houston-st., near Macdougal.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 130 6th-st., Clinton-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, corner 18th-st. and 1st-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation in a small private family; she is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 437 7th-av., near 37th-st.; best of City reference from her last place.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies and baking; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two Protestant young women are desirous of obtaining situations; one as cook and to assist in washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and washer; have good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 38 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a middle-aged woman, who is a very good cook; will assist in the washing; would go a few miles in the country. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY two highly respectable women, situations; one as professed cook and the other as competent waitress; both understand their business in all its branches; have the best of City reference from first-class families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 333 corner of 18th-st. and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT widow, no care, a situation as cook for a hotel or boarding-house; City or country; fully understands her business. Call at or address No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; unexceptional City references as to capability and character. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, a situation wanted as cook; thoroughly understands her business—soups, game, desserts and all kinds of pastry; best City reference; no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 129 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands bread and pastry; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 108 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; no objection to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

ALL FAMILIES IN CITY AND COUNTRY may rely on obtaining good and reliable cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, and girls for general housework, by applying at ALFRED WHITFIELD'S office, No. 230 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a seamstress, who understands dressmaking and is an excellent plain sewer; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 East 31st-st. Good City reference.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN English Protestant woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant, or the management of young children; can give undoubted City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 145 East 31st-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation in a small private family to take care of children or to do light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable young woman, having unexceptionable reference, wishes a situation as above; understands the care of children from their birth. Can be seen at No. 236 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a woman; thoroughly capable of taking care of children or an infant and bring it up by hand; is a good plain sewer; has good City reference. Call at No. 323 3d-av., near the corner of 25th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as child's nurse, and is competent to take care of the nursery, and can give the best of references; has lived 3 years in her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 73 West 17th-st., three doors from 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A COMPETENT woman desires a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

GERMAN NURSE.—A YOUNG PERSON, FAMILIAR with nursing and plain sewing, wishes a place in the City. Apply at the Employment Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 122 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands doing up fine muslin and French fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as laundress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at No. 249 6th-av., for two days.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a young man, a native of London, England, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly and has got a good recommendation from his last employer. Can be seen at Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., or a letter addressed to W. E. P. will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A competent man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; left his last place on account of his employer going to Europe; has good City reference. Address E. E., No. 619 Broadway, in the saddlery.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man as coachman; is a careful driver; has lived with the most respectable families in this City and Brooklyn for the past fifteen years; leaves last place on account of employer selling out; can produce the best City reference from last place. Address J. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; the best of City reference. Call or address R. D., No. 12 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable single young man as coachman; has had long experience in the City; best of reference. Call at No. 560 Broadway, Mr. Duncomb's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable Protestant young man; is a good groom and a careful driver; satisfactory reference given from his last employer. Call for two days at No. 116 East 29th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Englishman of long experience and thoroughly understanding his business, a situation as coachman; has the best of City reference. Address R. S., at Mr. Nathan's, No. 27 East 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN young man, understanding the care and driving horses perfectly, wishes a situation as above; best of references given. Can be seen at, or address THEODORE, No. 12 9th-av.

AS PRIVATE WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a gentleman's family, as private waiter; the best of City reference. Address T. B. W., Box No. 266 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN ANY GOOD MERcantile business doing a Spanish trade, by an experienced young man, who speaks Spanish, and can give good reference. Address J. E. B., care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CLERK, OR SALESMAN.—SITUATION wanted in a hosiery or gents' furnishing goods store, by a young man, as clerk or salesman; best of reference given. Address L. L. H., Box No. 141 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO MAKE Steel and Copper Plates, Dies, &c., for bank note engravers. To such, liberal wages will be given on application to the undersigned.

Also, one or two apprentices to the trade, not less than 16 years—to be indentured.

WILLIAM GARSIDE,
Washington Factory,
Newark, N. J.

WANTED, FOR NAVY AND WHALING VOYAGES—Landsmen, seamen, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards; short and long voyages. Also, five substitutes. The highest bounty paid. Apply only at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs. JAMES & CO., Agents.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN AN ESTABLISHED wholesale boot and shoe house; an experienced salesman, who can command country trade. Address, with name, direction and particulars, WILSON, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED a young woman as seamstress, and to aid in the care of young children; a German Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 29 East 24th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

A COOK WANTED.—A COOK, WHO CAN give respectable references as to character and capability, may apply at No. 38 University-place from 9 to 11 A. M., or from 4 to 6 P. M. Those who cannot give good references need not apply.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS JOBBING house, three salesmen commanding a good short time, near by, or Ohio trade; also, two influencing like trade in Yankee Notions. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 1,586 New-York Post-office.

CLOTHING SALESMEN WANTED—WHO have a large acquaintance among first-class buyers Southwest and West. Apply to JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO., No. 380 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, employment to sustain him; is well educated, and has been a member [illegible] Reference, Dr. Robinson, No. 156 Grand-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

CLERK IN A BANK.—A YOUNG MAN QUICK and accurate in figures, and of unexceptional character. Address, with name and references, NATIONAL, Station D.

COOPERS WANTED—WHO CAN TRIM BARrels, as well as make new work, by CHAS. A. BURT, Burt's Brewery, Albany, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING LOTS.—A desirable improved farm and several handsomely located plots for dwellings, at Boiling Spring, N. J., only 30 minutes by Erie Railroad from New-York City. Place healthy and rapidly improving. Apply at No. 23 Washington-st., New-York.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and known as No. 124. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large iron safes, spacious, well lighted and ventilated vaults; fine stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 18th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William B. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete, as it is the most commodious of its class in the city. The fresco decorations are most elaborate and in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also some pieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 6, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH avs., opposite the Central Park.

ALSO,

Lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.

ALSO,

A very desirable front on the 6th-av., north of the Central Park.

ALSO,

Lots at Yorkville and Harlem, some of these very eligibly located, and suitable for immediate improvements.

For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 86 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIous residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Bergen-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, contains 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

NO. 186 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANtial three-story brick building and lot of ground, for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of late extensive improvements. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial centre, and offers peculiar inducements for investment. Lot 27.6x100. Apply at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 6; or to E. H. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE ADVERTISER, ABOUT TO go abroad, offers his family residence for sale, one of the most elaborate and complete in the City, on two lots and over, running from street to street, with stable, &c.; two-thirds its cost, (if applied for at once,) built in panic times of 1856, '57 and '58, cash; situation Murray Hill, near 5th-av.; no commission allowed. Applications to W. H. W., Box No. 3,709 Post-office, will receive immediate attention.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 25x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 104 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTH-AVENUE AND WEST 10th-st., a number of buildings having a frontage on 6th-av. of about 10 feet and about 114 feet on West 10th-st. This property is all rented to good tenants for $3,392 per annum. Price $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house on Boerum-place, West 33d-st., furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession if desired. Neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $14,000. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A gentleman's residence, within a few minutes' walk of the depot. The house is in perfect order, with modern fixtures; has fourteen rooms, with laundry, gas, bathroom, water-closet. Extensive outbuildings, in complete order, nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, a large supply of choice fruits, apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, &c. Nearly the whole of the grounds are covered with fruit and ornamental trees of large growth and great beauty, and are laid out with avenues and walks, and the property will be sold at a very low price. Possession can be had at once. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 12 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, PLEASantly located on the banks of the Hudson River, directly opposite Newburgh, and only a few minutes' walk or drive from the Hudson River Railroad Depot. Terms easy and possession immediate. Address J. LOMAS, Fishkill Landing.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE HEIRS OF THE late Henry Wardell offer at private sale, the homestead farm situated at Long Branch, on the sea shore, containing 200 acres, more or less, together with the long neck of land, known as Wardell's Beach, the whole comprising a length of 5 miles along the sea shore, in the direct line of the proposed Sandy Hook and Sea Shore Railroad. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For further particulars, apply to R. B. SHERMAN, No. 35 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—One of the finest farms in New-Jersey, containing 180 acres, 25 well adapted to raising peaches. The farm is well fenced and watered; buildings superior. JOHN STOUT, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 62.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—OF 30 ACRES, 30 miles from the City, 5 acres wood, a vineyard in full bearing, fruits in abundance; good buildings; or would exchange for small house in City. Inquire at No. 35 5th-st., or address C. B. A., Box No. 142 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 19 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

Nos. 362 and 364 BROADWAY,

Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT, and offer a large and well selected assortment of

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, TRAVELING BAGS, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND MATS.

OLD APPLE WHISKY AND CHAMPAGNE CIDER FOR SALE.

Parties in want of either of these articles, can find samples of the whisky at JAMES A. STOREY'S, No. 32 West-st., New-York City, and sample of the cider at CLARK & NIBLO'S, No. 4 Irving Buildings, Dey-st., New-York City, or by addressing H. S. CONOVER, Marlboro, Monmouth Co., N. J.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving War Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Group, the Child of the Regiment, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—Terrible Machine.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—There's no Such Word as Fail—The Motto, I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Lady of Lyons.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Coriolanus.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 536 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Cosmoscopticon.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artist's Fund Society.

COUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

BRIDGEOCK'S—(No. 701 Broadway)—"The Sign of Freedom."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Don Giovanni.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have late and very important news from Gen. Burnside's Department this morning. The enemy Tuesday commenced an attack upon Gen. Burnside's position near Knoxville, and it seems that in the first encounter our troops, which were wholly composed of cavalry and mounted infantry, were compelled to yield, and fell back a short distance to a stronger position. Our loss was about one hundred, one-fourth of whom were killed. Among the wounded was Brig.-Gen. Sanders. The dispatch further states that the enemy have completely invested the place, and that Gen. Burnside will defend it to the last man. Every important point is fortified, and general confidence prevails that our forces will successfully hold the place.

We have received files of Richmond papers to the 16th, but they contain very little of interest. Several thousand National prisoners have been sent to Danville and Lynchburgh.

From the Army of the Potomac there is news of a slight skirmish, at Germanna Ford, between a small body of our cavalry and some of the enemy's infantry. The army is being paid off up to Nov. 1. Sutlers are still tabooed.

The steamship *Creole* arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, bringing dates to the 11th inst. Later information from the Teche District, concerning the attack on Warren's column, puts our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at 677. The efficiency of our artillery was the means of preventing a very serious disaster, as the enemy outnumbered us more than five to one. We lost one piece of artillery. Nothing additional respecting the movements of Gen. Banks' expeditionary force has come to hand.

From Chattanooga we have advices that the continued arrival of deserters renders it positive that Longstreet's force is now making a movement against Burnside, and that cooperation is expected from Lee's army in Virginia.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Persia*, at this port, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 7th inst., brings us two days, later advices. In addition to the de-

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that we may look shortly before the Georgia put into Cherbourg the hoarded consort of ninety vessels. We may, therefore, soon expect to hear of more ravages upon our commerce. The application in Court of Exchequer for a new trial in the case of the gunboat *Alexandra* was granted on the ground of misdirection of the Judge, and the verdict of acquittal being in direct opposition to the evidence. In the matter of the ship *Sir Robert Peel*, whose seizure for alleged violation of the blockage of Matamoras, caused much stir in commercial circles, an agent has been dispatched by "Lloyd's Salvage Association," to inquire into the circumstances, and claim the ship and cargo. The blockade of Matamoras is now admitted to be effective by Paris authority, and a notice was posted in the Underwriters' Room at Liverpool advising no more shipments to that port. By order of the Government, whom rumor says, is a prospective customer for the Laird rams, the value of *El Tousson* has been fixed at £106,000, and the *El Monassir* at £80,000. From the Continent, the most interesting news is the text of Louis Napoleon's speech at the opening of the French Chambers. It is a document of more than ordinary length, and there appears to be some difficulty on the part of the journals in interpreting its meaning—some regarding it as being indicative of peace, and a minority as significant of the very reverse. The Polish question presents no new feature. Earl Russell had addressed a note to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, saying that the British Government did not wish to prolong the correspondence with the Russian Cabinet for the mere purpose of controversy, and a copy of the dispatch was given to Prince Gortschakoff. Maximilian it is thought will leave for his Kingdom of Mexico about the 1st of February prox.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the Croton Aqueduct Board sent in a communication in regard to the construction of a storage reservoir in the valley of the Croton River. The subject was referred to a Special Committee, and Messrs. Jeremian, Hardy and Cryswell were appointed. The Comptroller sent in communications recommending transfers of $5,000 from the account of "Charities and Correction" to the City Inspector's Contingent Fund, and $10,000 from "Mount Morris-square" to "Lands and Places." The first proposed transfer was passed favorably, and the other was laid over. President Wallem gave notice that at the next meeting he should move to discharge the Special Committee on the subject of directing the Comptroller to pay the Hackley contract between the amount due them from such funds as the Comptroller holds to which Mr. Hackley's assignees are entitled, because the Committee had not yet acted upon the matter, and some of the workmen were much in want of the same owing to them. The Board adjourned to Monday at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Board of County Canvassers yesterday heard counsel for both Judges Bosworth and McCunn, on the question of permitting the supposed defective returns from the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward to be sent back for alteration and correction. Afterward the Board adopted a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to give his opinion whether it is their duty to send the returns back, and then adjourned to noon today. The Corporation Counsel was present and heard the arguments of the lawyers.

The report of the Commissioner of the Agricultural Department, for October, shows the Fall crops justown to be full average crops, both in amount and appearance. The condition of the fattening hogs in the western States is not as favorable as usual, owing to the prevalence of the hog cholera; the production of sorghum has fallen off three and a quarter million gallons, owing to the early frost; the value of frosted corn for fattening hogs and cattle is very small; the amount of old corn in the country is much reduced by the army demand for it during the Summer.

A private letter from a soldier in the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, received in Hartford on Monday, says the Seventh Regiment, Col. Hay-[illegible]ner, was under light marching orders for an assault on Fort Sumter.

The Montreal *Advertiser* has this paragraph: "We fear, from the indications we already notice, that the recent alleged conspiracy in Canada will tempt the Federal Government to violate the treaty which provides that neither Great Britain nor the United States shall have vessels-of-war on the lakes. The treaty limit is two revenue cruisers. Our Government should keep as close a watch on this matter as the alleged plot."

The Montreal *Gazette* of Tuesday makes the following statement of Mr. Giddings' difficulties: On Sunday a *capias* was issued against the Hon. J. R. Giddings, United States Consul-General for British North America, at the instance of Wm. J. L. Redpath. Mr. Giddings entered bail for his appearance on the 28th of November before the Superior Court of Lower Canada, Messrs. Harrison Stephens and Ira Gould becoming his sureties in the sum of $25,000. This proceeding has been adopted, as our readers are aware, in consequence of the part Mr. Giddings took in the "kidnapping case," which resulted in the forcible removal of Redpath, in daylight, from Great St. James-street in this city, to American territory. Redpath's suit is for $30,000 damages.

In the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, Judge Ingraham dissolved the injunction restaining John Kerr and others from running cars over a portion of the track of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.

Gen. Sanders, reported severely wounded in the fighting yesterday, is Chief of Cavalry in Gen. Burnside's department, and ranks as Captain in the Sixth United States cavalry.

Gov. Parker has declined to call an extra session of the New-Jersey Legislature.

A brisk business was transacted in Breadstuffs, yesterday, chiefly on speculation, Flour advancing 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 2c.@3c.; Corn and Oats, 1c.@1½c. ℔ bushel. Provisions were also quite active, having been freely purchased by speculators, at higher rates. Cotton was quiet; Whisky, dull and heavy. Freights were moderately active. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable alterations.

The price of Gold rose to 152½ ℔ cent. yesterday. Stocks firm in the forenoon, but only steady at the close. Money easy.

Orations of Everett and Beecher.

We devote a broadside of this morning's Times to the publication of two orations which we are sure will command the attention of the day. And not of this day only. Elaborate and finished discourses from two such men as Edward Everett and Henry Ward Beecher, upon topics of such great National interest as those they discuss, will not lightly be passed over, much less ignored altogether, by any intelligent citizen. Mr. Everett's theme is the "Battle of Gettysburgh," and the occasion is the dedication of that historic field as a National Cemetery. Mr. Beecher's discourse was upon his recent tour in Great Britain—his experiences there, and his views as regards British feeling and policy toward this country.

These orations from two masters of oratory, delivered on the same day, but upon such different topics—one historical and domestic, the other practical and foreign—admit of little comparison. Mr. Everett's oration is, of course, classical and ornate in its diction, felicitous in illustration, well-wrought and strong in its logic, correct and explicit in its statement; in a word, it is eloquent, in the best sense of that much-abused term. His exordium is of great beauty; and his peroration is splendid. If we might offer a single point of criticism on the oration, it would be upon that part of it, constituting one-half of its body, which gives a narrative of the marches, manœuvres, skirmishes and strategy of Gens. Hooker and Lee, Gens. Pleasonton and Stuart, from the time at which the two armies left the opposite banks of the Rappahannock until they confronted each other on this side of the Potomac, and also the detailed account of the preliminaries of the battle, and of the action itself. Mr. Everett enters into a very minute statement of these things; and the elaborateness of the details, the large number of names, places and circumstances he has occasion to recall, will tend to confuse and repel those who are less familiar with the events than himself, and crowd out those "glittering generalities" which he or any other great orator might be expected mainly to deal in on such an occasion. It may be said that these things were dwelt upon, as the oration is intended and expected to be enduring and historical; but so also will be the reports of Gens. Meade and Lee, from which the facts are largely drawn. After he gets through with this, however, Mr. Everett does justice to his subject and himself.

Mr. Beecher's very eloquent and effective oration will command no less attention than the oration of Mr. Everett. Great and national as has been his reputation as a speaker previously, that reputation has been largely magnified by his efforts on the other side of the sea. The English critics, who make such severe demands upon a public speaker, were taken captive by the American preacher; and the echoes of his resounding eloquence found a no less appreciative and delighted auditory in his own country. His speech last night was equal to his best efforts in England; indeed in logical connection, force and brilliancy, it was superior to any of his heretofore published speeches. His analysis of British sentiment and character did as perfect justice to the British people as his defence of America did justice thereto in England. The speech, however, will be universally read throughout the land, and every one can give vent and form to his own admiration.

Cavalry, South and North.—An article recently published in Richmond on the Confederate cavalry, says that the cavalry arm of their service has recently become an "object of distrust, if not of contempt," and admits the great superiority and higher effectiveness of the Northern cavalry. It was of their cavalry that the rebels boasted loudest during the first year of the war. The ferocious Southern horsemen, the centaurs of the Southwest, were to trample down the greasy mechanics, small-faced farmers, and mudsills generally, like weeds in their path. They were to ravage and play havoc all around. We in the North were inclined to tacitly admit the rebel superiority in this branch, and kept rather quiet about our cavalry at first, though there were some things, like Tourtelotte' charge through Fairfax Court-house, and Kaserve's charge at Springfield, of which we felt justly proud. But two years have made a very great change. We have now a splendid body of cavalry, though not nearly as powerful as it ought to be; and during the bygone Summer and Autumn, they have met the rebels in a hundred fights of varying magnitude, from the great battle in June on the Rappahannock, down to hand-to-hand encounters between a half-dozen men, and in nearly every one of these actions the rebels have been worsted, as has been shown from time to time in the thrilling "Cavalry Record" of our correspondent, Mr. Paul, and as the rebels themselves have at last reluctantly confessed. And now they are forced to own that the Southern cavalry, whose exploits were to be so terrible, have become an "object of distrust, if not of contempt."

The Situation in East Tennessee.

The news from East Tennessee this morning is late and important. There seems to be no doubt but that the rebels are operating in considerable force against Burnside from the Southwest, and that this force is a part of Bragg's army, detached for that especial purpose, and commanded, probably, by Longstreet. The dispatch speaks of the advance of the enemy as being made by the Kingston Road. Kingston, like Knoxville, is on the north bank of the Tennessee, but owing to a great bend in the river lies almost due west from the latter place, and distant about fifty miles. We have had no account of its occupation by the rebels, and they have probably avoided it, as it is too far to the left of their line. It now seems that the rebels, after compelling our troops to evacuate Loudon, on the river, thirty-five miles southwest of Knoxville, two weeks ago, crossed at that place and moved upon Knoxville, following the line of the railroad and bringing up supplies *viâ* Cleveland, Tenn. Knoxville has been the headquarters of Gen. Burnside ever since he entered East Tennessee, and it is reported to be strongly fortified. It should not surprise any one if some of the ground in that section is yielded when threatened by a heavy force. Gen. Burnside has been clearing out and occupying a district of country two hundred miles long by nearly one hundred broad, and his troops have been necessarily widely scattered. Sudden concentration is, therefore, a matter of supreme necessity, and some points heretofore held must be temporarily abandoned.

But in view of Gen. Grant's position and strength at Chattanooga, this movement appears to be not only bold, but hazardous to the enemy. Their force, although distant, is directly upon the left flank of Gen. Thomas' army, and now *north* of the Tennessee. For the time being, it cuts off the possibility of Gen. Burnside forming any junction with Thomas, but if our leaders at Chattanooga know, as they ought to know, the strength of the enemy thus detaching itself from the main body, the movement ought to result very disastrously to the rebels, even though Burnside might suffer temporarily.

Gen. Sherman's forces have undoubtedly been added to those of Gen. Thomas, and our total strength at and near Chattanooga must certainly be superior to that of the enemy. Such a bold and independent movement as this against Burnside, therefore, by a detachment of the force in front of Chattanooga, can hardly be allowed to pass without counter movements on our part.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 19.

OPERATIONS OF A BAND OF ROBBERS.

On Saturday afternoon a gang of rebel guerrillas, two miles from Vienna, on the Fairfax road, captured the following citizens of Fairfax County: D. C. Spear, Richard Barrow, and Mrs. Moore, of Falls Church, who was returning from market, at Fairfax; C. H. Shipman, Jarvis Wright, Samuel Williams (colored) and some sutlers. The guerrillas were dressed in United States uniforms, under which they wore Confederate uniforms. They took whatever of value they found upon the captives. From one of the sutlers they took three hundred dollars in greenbacks, seven hundred dollars' worth of goods, consisting of buckskin gloves and shirts, and also his horses and harness. The *Star* says: "It will scarcely be credited that this gang of shirt-stealing highwaymen is made up of young men of the leading families of that part of the State. Among them were John Thomas, a son of the State Senator of Fairfax; French Delaney, son of Col. Delaney, of Gov. Pierrepont's Staff; Lieut. Spindle, son of Addison Spindle, near Centreville; De Butts, of Loudon County; Lycurgus Hutchinson, of Green Springs, and Saunders, of Fox Mills.

THE SUPPLIES FOR OUR PRISONERS.

A dispatch was received here to-day from Neal Dow in Richmond that forty-eight thousand rations sent by our Government for the relief of our prisoners, had been landed from the steamer and were being distributed. The refusal of the rebel authorities to receive them arose from a misapprehension or a misuse of a word. The request for permission to land commissary stores was either actually written or understood to be "commissaries." The rebel Government refused to let any such officers enter Richmond; but on the explanation that that phraseology was intended to describe food, they consented to the reception and distribution of the rations.

SENT INTO EXILE.

Wm. T. Sherman, broker, tried for sending treasonable correspondence with rebels, was sent away by the morning train under guard, in pursuance of the finding of a Court-martial.

AN EFFORT IN BEHALF OF THE SHACKLED PRESS.

Col. Wardell, of the *Herald*, has gone to Fortress Monroe on the mission of endeavoring to procure the release of the several newspaper correspondents in the Libby Prison.

COLORED SURGEONS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS.

The Acting Surgeon-General advertises for Surgeons for colored regiments in the Departments of the South, Gulf and Tennessee. Examining Boards are now in Session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the army headquarters in the three departments named. Only graduates of medical colleges will be examined.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 19.

THE NEW TREASURY NOTE ISSUE.

By the act of March 3, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue $100,000,000 in Treasury notes, running not longer than three years and bearing interest at a rate not higher than six per cent., which he can make a legal tender for the face value. Under this authority, fifty millions of the two years notes, at five per centum interest, payable every six months, were negotiated with the associated banks of the three cities, on the 5th of September last. These notes are to be a legal tender for their face. If paid out by the banks, they will, to a great degree, operate as an equivalent increase of the currency. Plates have already been prepared for the issue of one year notes of the same rate of interest, [illegible]

[illegible] arrived at or to their issue. The aggregate amount of United States Legal Tender notes which the Secretary has been authorized by the various acts of Congress to issue absolutely is $[illegible]. All this amount has been issued. He has besides conditional authority to issue $[illegible] more for the redemption of temporary loans, should it become necessary to do so. The abovementioned facts were obtained on inquiry from an authoritative source.

ILLNESS OF ADMIRAL REMBRICK.

Admiral Rembrick fell suddenly ill on Friday night, and before any, excepting his most intimate friends were aware of it, his case assumed a serious aspect under the treatment of his physicians; he has rallied, and is now pronounced out of danger, though requiring great care. He entered the navy in 1806, and though on the retired list by the operation of the law of 1861, he has been continued in active service, and is now President of the Light House Board.

DECREES OF CONFISCATION.

The United States District Court at Alexandria, Judge Underwood presiding, ordered yesterday, decrees of confiscation and sale against the property of thirteen persons, including Capt. Farrow Fossum, late of the United States navy.

SENTENCES BY COURT-MARTIAL.

The Court-martial, of which Gen. Steven was President, and Major Gaines, Judge-Advocate, was dissolved to-day. Its findings in the following cases are officially announced: Brig. Frederick McCarrs, found guilty of stealing $46,000 of Government money, and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary at Albany; Capt. J. W. Howland, A. Q. M., convicted of stealing $16,400, sentenced to be cashiered, compelled to refund the money, and confined five years in Albany; Capt. Chesn M. Levy, A. Q. M., convicted of signing a false certificate of pay of men under his command, cashiered, compelled to refund, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust in the United States.

IN HONOR OF THE DEAD.

The flags on the public buildings are at half-mast to-day in honor of those who fell at Gettysburgh.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech—Opening of the Chambers—The Emperor Reaffirms his Neutrality.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

Yesterday the Emperor delivered his anxiously looked for speech at the opening of the Chambers, and the public are naturally absorbed to-day in its consideration. By general consent the speech is colorless and meaningless—the mountain has given birth to a mouse.

His Majesty did not think enough of the American question to refer to it at all. As a political question it no longer occupies his attention. The fact is, a caricature published by the *Charivari* this morning, exactly sums up the situation. In the back-ground a National and a Confederate are fighting; in the foreground stands Europe, turning her back to the combatants, with the words, "You tire me with your war; I am going to leave you; please send me no more bulletins."

On the Mexican question His Majesty throws no new light. We already knew that he was trying to get Maximilian on the new throne, and this speech does not tell us by what means he hopes to obtain that result, nor what are the chances of his obtaining it. But the Emperor does himself injustice in abandoning in this connection the force of fighting for an idea, for he tells us plainly that this Expedition, "commenced to avenge our honor, will terminate by the triumph of our interests."

On the question of Poland His Majesty resorts to the miserable subterfuge of waving before people's eyes an European Congress. This European Congress in all times past has been the refuge of all diplomats who did not know what else to say; and one would have supposed that Napoleon, if for nothing else than the vindication of his widespread reputation for initiative, would have found a better cloak for the embarrassments of his position than this worn-out affair.

The only salient, the only pointed, the only logical paragraph in the speech is that which demands the abrogation of the treaties of 1815. These treaties have been torn and trampled under foot by everybody; they are only an incubus on diplomacy; for evil-disposed nations they serve as a refuge, while for generous ones they are no barrier, and, therefore, if they are a dead-letter under one circumstance they ought to be under all. But can Napoleon obtain a Congress for this purpose? The thing is doubtful. The fact is, he cuts out so much work for his ideal Congress that it will require a sort of European Parliament sitting *en permanence* to accomplish it all.

It was anticipated that His Majesty would say something about the late election and the powerful Opposition which has just entered the Chamber. But he confines himself to this immense lie: "Notwithstanding some local dissidences I can only applaud the result of the elections." The *Constitutionnel* says His Majesty's speech will have an immense echo in the country; if the imperialist paper referred to this extract it will be within the truth. Only the echo will be transformed into an immense laugh.

His Majesty said also: "You have all taken from me the same oath; it assures me of your support." But the leaders of the old parties among the new Deputies—Messrs. Berryer, Marie, Thiers, and others, were not present, so that this part of the speech, prepared beforehand, did not hit the men it was aimed at, and therefore lost its effect. The absent members will take the oath to-day at the bar of the Chamber, and thus His Majesty will have been cheated out of this very small triumph. In more remote periods gentlemen of such a recalcitrant turn of mind would not have escaped the vengeance of the imperial wrath. But His Majesty is "satisfied with the result of the election," and need not take to heart these small manœuvres of the enemy.

As a whole the speech of the Emperor creates no new position which need interest the United States. The doctrine of non-intervention and of strict neutrality is to-day, as it has always been, the doctrine of the Government, and as it will be to the end of the war. As regards Mexico the Government is seeking to get rid of a bad bargain as cheaply and as honorably as possible, and the speech does not engage the Government in any thing.

But there is one consideration, growing out of the general situation of the moment, which merits all your attention, and that is this: Napoleon is seeking to renew his former friendly relations with Russia, while England is gradually floating away from her alliance with France. This is the opinion of all who, at this point, observe closely the march of events, and it is of the utmost importance that our own statesmen should keep their eyes on the progress of this extraordinary change of front. Two months ago I told you that this transformation had commenced, that Napoleon was at the feet of Gortschakoff, and, like the faithful dog, was caressing the hand that struck him. Napoleon perhaps is not to blame for this; Russia is the colossus which is soon to govern the continent of the Continent, and Napoleon looks alone to the perpetuation of his dynasty. It is this that molds and gives form to his policy, and it would be a most fatal error to quarrel with Russia if he stood alone.

The opening of the Chambers took place with the usual pomp at the new *Salle d'Etat* in the Louvre. The Assimilés (Cochin Chinese) Embassy were present, and after the termination of the proceedings they were conducted to the Tuileries, where, for the first time, they were received by the Emperor. These odd-looking children of the Orient had a grand succès—as curiosities.

I believe I may state that in a less official document from the French to the American Government, the latter is assured of the intention of the Emperor to continue in his present policy of neutrality in the affairs of the United States.

Amusements.

Mozart's "Don Giovanni" will be given this evening at the Academy of Music. The cast includes almost all the artists of Mr. Maretzek's company.

To-morrow (Saturday) evening "Lucrezia Borgia" will be presented, with Mme. Virginia Lozier as the heroine.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Louis Napoleon's Speech on Opening the French Chambers.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at 2.30 on the afternoon of the 7th, and from Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

[In consequence of the pressure on our columns, details of the European news are excluded this morning. In our "News of the Day" column a summary of the more interesting points will be found.—Ed.]

The French Legislature was opened by the Emperor in person on the 5th instant. We have already given a brief synopsis of the Emperor's speech. Its significance and importance calls for the publication of the full text, which is as follows:

"Messieurs les Sénateurs, Messieurs les Députés:

The annual assembling of the great bodies of the State is always a happy opportunity, which brings together men devoted to the public welfare, and permits the manifestation of the truth to the country. The freedom of our mutual communications calms anxieties and strengthens my resolutions. I give you, then, welcome. The Legislative Body has been renewed the third time since the foundation of the Empire; and for the third time, in spite of some local disagreements, I have only to applaud the result of the elections. You have all taken to me the same oath. It answers for your concurrence. Our duty is to do the business of the country promptly and well, resting faithful to the Constitution which has given us eleven years of prosperity, and which you have sworn to maintain.

The aspect of the situation at home will show you that, in spite of the forced stagnation of labor in certain branches, progress has not slackened. Our industry has contended with advantage against foreign competition, and the fears excited by the treaty of commerce with England have vanished before undeniable facts. Our exports in the first eight months of the year 1863, compared with those of the corresponding months of the year 1862, have increased by 235,000,000f. During the same period the movement of maritime navigation has surpassed the figures of the preceding epoch by 175,000 tons, 136,000 of which were under the French flag. The abundant harvest of this year is a blessing of Providence which ought to insure a cheaper subsistence to the population. It also places beyond doubt the prosperity of our agriculture. Public works have been pursued with activity. 1,600 kilometres of new railway lines have been opened. Our ports, our rivers, our canals, our roads have continued to be improved. The session having commenced sooner than usual, the report of the Minister of Finance has not yet been published. It will be shortly. You will see from it that, if our hopes are not completely realized, the revenue has followed an ascending course, and that, without extraordinary resources, we have met the expenses occasioned by the wars in Mexico and Cochin China.

I ought to point out to you several reforms which have been considered opportune, among others the decrees relative to the liberty of the baking trade; that which makes the maritime inscription less onerous to the population of the coasts; the project which modifies the law as to conditions; and that which suppresses exclusive privileges for theatres. I ought also equally to direct your attention to a law intended to insure the peace of the general and communal councils, and to remedy the excess of centralization; in short, to simplify administrative formalities, to soften legislation applicable to classes worthy of all our solicitude. In this there will be a progress with which you will desire to associate yourselves.

You will also have to occupy yourselves with the question of sugar, which requires to be finally settled by a more solid legislation. The project submitted to the Council of the State has for its object to grant indigenous produce the facility of export which sugars coming from abroad enjoy.

A law as to registration will abolish the double decime, and will replace that sur-tax by a more just impost.

In Algeria, in spite of the anomaly which subjects the same population, the one to the civil power, the other to the military power, the Arabs have understood how much the French domination is restorative and equitable, without the Europeans having had less confidence in the protection of the Government. Our ancient colonies have seen the barriers restricting their transactions disappear; but circumstances have not been favorable to the development of commerce.

The recent establishment of institutions of credit will, I hope, bring about the amelioration of their condition.

In the midst of these material cares, nothing that concerns religion, the mind, and morality has been neglected. Religious works of benevolence, the arts, the sciences, and public instruction have received numerous encouragements. Since 1852 the population of school has increased by one-fourth. To-day nearly five millions of children (a third of the population) are received in the primary schools, but our efforts ought, not to slacken, seeing that 800,000 are still deprived of instruction. An impulse has been given to high-class studies in secondary schools, where special education is being reorganized. Such is, gentlemen, the summary of what we have already done, and what we wish still to do.

Assuredly the prosperity of our country will make more rapid progress if political preoccupations did not trouble it; but in the life of nations unforeseen and inevitable events happen, which ought to be looked at without fear, and supported without weakness. Of this number are the American war, the forced occupation of Mexico and Cochin China, the insurrection in Poland. Distant expeditions, the object of so many criticisms, have not been the execution of a premeditated plan; the force of events has brought them about, and they are, notwithstanding, not to be regretted. How in effect, develop our external commerce if, on the one hand, we renounce all influence in America; and if, on the other, in the presence of the vast territories occupied by the Spaniards and the Dutch, France alone remained without possessions in the seas of Asia? We have conquered in Cochin China a position, which, without tying us down to the difficulties of local government, will permit us to develop the immense resources of those countries and civilize them by commerce.

In Mexico, after an unexpected resistance, which the courage of our soldiers and sailors has overcome, we have seen the population receive us as liberators. Our efforts will not have been in vain, and we will be largely recompensed for our sacrifices, when the destinies of this country, which will owe to us its regeneration, will have been placed in the hands of a Prince whose intelligence and qualifications render him worthy of so noble a mission. Have, then, faith in our enterprises beyond the seas. Commenced to avenge our honor, they will terminate by the triumph of our interests; and if prejudiced minds do not discern how much fertility is contained in the seeds planted for the future, do not let us define the glory acquired, so to speak, at the two extremities of the world—at Pekin, and at Mexico.

The Polish question demands more explanation. When the insurrection in Poland broke out, the Governments of Russia and France were on the best terms. Since the peace the grand European questions have found them in agreement, and I do not hesitate to declare it. During the Italian war, as at the time of the annexation of Nice and Savoy, the Emperor has given me the most sincere and most cordial support. This good understanding demanded caution, and it has been necessary for me to believe the Polish cause very popular in France, so as not to hesitate to compromise one of the first alliances of the Continent, and to raise my voice in favor of a nation rebellious in the eyes of Russia, but in spite thereof have a right inscribed in history and in treaties. Nevertheless, the question touched the most important European interests. It could not be treated singly by France. An offence to our honor or a menace to our frontiers only impose upon us the duty of acting without previous concert. It became thus necessary, as at the epoch of the events of the East and of Syria, to come to an understanding with the powers which had to pronounce upon reasons and rights like our own. The Polish insurrection, upon which its duration impressed a national character, awakened sympathies everywhere; and the object of diplomacy was to draw to this cause as many adhesions as possible, in order to weigh upon Russia with all the weight of the opinion of Europe. This unanimous manifestation of desires appeared to us the most proper means to persuade the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

Unhappily our disinterested counsels have been interpreted as an intimidation, and the course of England, Austria and France, in place of putting a stop to the conflict, has only embittered it. On both sides excesses are committed which in the name of humanity, are equally to be deplored. What remains to be done? Are we reduced to the single alternative of war or silence? No. Without rushing to arms, and without being silent, one means remains to us. That is to submit the Polish cause to a European tribunal. Russia has already declared that a conference, in which all the other questions which agitate Europe would be discussed, would in nothing wound its dignity. Let us take note of this declaration. May it serve to extinguish, once for all, the fermentations of discord ready to burst out on all sides; and from the very disquiet of Europe, everywhere agitated by the elements of dissolution, may there spring up a new era of order and peace. Is not the moment come to reconstruct upon a new basis the edifice raised by time and destroyed piece by piece by revolutions? Is it not urgent to reorganize, by new conventions, what is irrevocably accomplished, and to accomplish by common agreement, what the peace of the world demands? The treaties of 1815 have ceased to exist. The force of things has overturned them, or tends to overturn them. Almost everywhere they have been broken. In Greece, in Belgium, in France, in Italy, on upper the Danube. Germany agitates in other ways; England has recently modified them by the union of the Ionian Islands, and Russia tramples them under foot at Warsaw. In the midst of this successive crumbling of the fundamental European pacts evident portents are excited, and at the South as at the North powerful interests demand a solution. What, then, more legitimate and more sensible than to assemble the Powers of Europe in a Congress where self-interest and resistance would disappear before a supreme arbitration? What more conformable to the ideas of the epoch, to the wishes of the greatest number, than to address the questions, the causes of uneasiness of all countries, and say to them: "The questions, the questions which disturb us, have they not already lasted too long? Shall we postpone eternity of the Great Powers hinder forever the progress of civilization? Shall we always obstacle mutual distrust by excessive armaments? Should the most precious revenues be indefinitely exhausted in a vain display of our forces? Shall we eternally maintain a state which in neither peace nor war, security nor war, with its heavy chances? Let us no longer give a factitious importance to the subversive spirit of extreme parties, in opposing by narrow calculations the legitimate aspirations of the people. Let us have the courage to substitute for a diseased and precarious condition a vigorous and regular situation, although it should cost us sacrifices. Let us meet together without a preconceived system, without exclusive ambition, animated by the single thought of establishing an order of things founded henceforth on the well understood interest of Sovereigns and peoples?" This appeal, I like to believe, will be understood by all; a refusal would cause us to suppose the existence of secret projects which shun the light of day. But although the proposition should not be unanimously accepted, it would have the immense advantage of having indicated to Europe where is its danger, where is its safety. Two paths are open. The one conducts to progress by civilization and peace, the other sooner or later leads fatally to war, by the obstinate maintenance of a past which is crumbling away.

You know now, gentlemen, the language which I propose to hold to Europe. Approved by you, with the sanction of public assent, it cannot fail to be listened to, since I speak in the name of France!"

Board of County Canvassers.

COUNSEL HEARD IN M'CUNN'S CASE.

The County Canvassers met at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, and the matter of the returns from the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward was immediately brought up. Anticipation of an interesting discussion upon it had attracted a crowd of spectators larger than the room would accommodate, so that, when it was well filled, the Sergeant-at-Arms guarded the door against the further incoming of any persons but those connected with the Board. Of those in attendance, there was a good sprinkling of politicians, including Ex-Mayor Wood and his brother Benjamin, Chauncey S. Spencer, Alderman McCool, and others of minor political importance, besides counsel to represent both Judges Bosworth and McCunn. Messrs. Bynders, John Graham and Wm. C. Noyes appeared for Judge Bosworth, and Messrs. Cravens and Lott G. Chapman for Judge McCunn.

There was considerable discussion on the question of hearing counsel. A motion having been made to send back the returns for correction of an informality, which consisted in the vote for Judge Warren being expressed in numerals only, without being written out as well, Mr. Graham desired to enter upon a discussion of the propriety of allowing such a motion.

Mr. Tweed objected to interruptions by any one but a member of the Board, till permission should be given to hear counsel.

Mr. Graham explained that he had ventured his remarks because the motion involved the vital principle he wished to be heard upon. He would, if permitted to speak at length, show that the Board had no right to send back a return except for the correction of clerical errors palpable on its face. In this case he would show that the alleged informality was only a deviation from the forms of law, which could not be construed into an error requiring correction.

The Chairman (Mr. Little) ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that the Board had no right to send back returns for correction.

The discussion on the question of hearing counsel then continued, and finally it was decided by a vote of eight to three to hear them, and to send for the Corporation Counsel to be present during the controversy. Mr. Davies was accordingly sent for, and while awaiting his coming counsel disputed as to which side should have the affirmative, which would give the right to open and close the argument. The impatience of each side pending the question as to that each claimed this right proved quite amusing. At last, after waiting an half hour in vain for Mr. Davies, Supervisor Brennan, for the purpose of getting the Counsel to work, moved to complete the canvass, as the returns were already sent in. This gave the affirmative on the question to Judge Bosworth's counsel, and Mr. Graham began his argument, and had been speaking but a short time when Mr. Davies entered the room. He addressed the Board ten an hour and a half with much force and eloquence. Beginning with a review of the creation and power and duties of the Board, he proceeded to say that the decision was not final in any case, but was prima *facie* evidence of facts which they declared and certified. There remained afterward the test by quo warranto. The returns in question were perfect on their face, and the Board could not know anything different than what was presented to them by the District Canvassers, in relation to the results of the election. If they assumed information to contradict their personal knowledge of fraud was of no avail; the returns must be counted as presented, and no alteration was permissible except to correct an informality. If this was apparent, or a clerical error, such as a mistake; but in no case could the alteration or correction by law be permitted to change the result upon its first rendering. He resumed at great length and quoted copiously of decisions that if the form of returns were correct the results stated must be accepted and counted as first rendered. His main line of argument, however, was to show that the Board possessed not a jot of judicial power; that they were but Judges at all, but merely canvass; that their work was only and absolutely in addition and subtraction and a declaration of results. In support of the reasonableness and justice of this view he laid stress upon the fact that the Board were not granted any power of judicial bodies or bodies having partly judicial prerogatives, such as authority to command attendance of persons and papers, and to administer oaths and take testimony. The District Canvassers could ignore their request or demand for their attendance and be guilty of no contumacy to them in a legal point of view. He presumed that Judge McCunn's counsel would present as one argument in opposition to the motion, the fact that he had received votes in every district in the City but this. He did not wish to reflect upon the canvassers, for he did not know them, but as a fair cause of argument he could suppose that McCunn's supporters, knowing that his prospects be hotly contested, had purposely caused one set of returns to be imperfect, in order to be enabled to give him the majority requisite for his election in case the result should be narrowed down to the matter of a few votes. In this view, setting aside the legal rights in the case, and looking at it only in a moral aspect, there was a great principle at stake—the danger of fixing a perilous precedent; for, if the returns should become back, unscrupulous politicians would hereafter know how to provide for the contingency of a close vote, in order to count a particular man into office, and such a precedent would often make the County Canvassers the medium of legalizing fraud.

Mr. Clinton followed in opposition. He confined himself principally to a refutation of Mr. Graham's arguments, by citations from the same decisions which Mr. Graham had quoted from, to show that the power of inspectors of election were not wholly ministerial, but partook of the judicial. In this case, he said, to canvass the returns as they were sent in would be to put a premium on inadvertence, and inadvertence in such matters, therefore, would become as valuable an auxiliary to politicians as they could desire for unscrupulous ends in the election of men to office.

Mr. Chrystie followed Mr. Clinton on the same side, contending that the man was nothing in the principle of elections, but the rights of the people were the great desideratum to be reached, and in no way could the will of the people be made known except through the guardians of the ballot box. The duty of the Board was to know and sustain the will of the people, and not let the men of their choice be cheated out of it by a known contrivance, and then have to assert and gain the people's rights through a long, tedious and expensive course of law.

Mr. Noyes closed the discussion on the side of Mr. Bosworth's interest by an eloquent speech, showing the danger of permitting a closely-contested issue to be decided by reason of a possible fault of omission, which the Board were not legally informed did exist.

The Board then debated the subject, and various plans to dispose of the vexed question were submitted, but finally they unanimously agreed to the following preamble and resolution by Mr. Hay, and

Meeting of Shipwrights.

A large meeting of shipwrights was held at Cooper Institute last evening, to take into consideration the question of an increase of wages. Mr. THOS. DAY presided. There was a determination evinced to adhere firmly to a demand for an increase.

The following resolution was read and adopted, and after several speeches by intelligent mechanics, who advocated the necessity of strict union, the proceedings wound up at a late hour:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The prices of the necessaries of life have increased to an extent unsurpassed in the history of our country, so that the present income of the workingman fails to meet the requirements of his family; and,

Whereas, Our fellow-workmen, the alongshore shipwrights, have demanded of their employers an increase of their present rate of wages, and this reasonable demand not having been complied with, they have been compelled to suspend work; and,

Whereas, The master shipwrights, while individually acknowledging the justice of this demand, have combined for the purpose of frustrating the efforts of the workingmen to obtain a reasonable increase in the rate of wages; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the shipwrights of New-York and vicinity, in mass meeting assembled, deeply sympathize with and cordially indorse the action of our fellow workmen, the alongshore shipwrights.

Resolved, That we will by every honorable means in our power, coöperate with our fellow-shipwrights in their efforts to accomplish the just and reasonable objects they have in view, and we call upon the master-shipwrights, as they value their reputation for justice and humanity, to comply with the reasonable demands of their employes.

Resolved, That we, as mechanics and honorable men, do hereby pledge ourselves to sustain our fellow shipwrights by pecuniary assistance, if necessary, to the extent of one-half our present earnings.

Postmaster Wakeman.

A painful rumor was current yesterday to the effect that Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster, had died early in the morning. The rumor, it will gratify the public to know, was incorrect. Mr. WAKEMAN has been quite ill, but is recovering, and was able, yesterday, to take a drive with his family.

ARREST OF A "DEAD RABBIT."—JOHN REARDON, President of the "Dead Rabbit" association, was arrested yesterday for a felonious assault upon Officer MAHONEY, of the Sixth Precinct. He was also arrested on a second warrant for a brutal and unprovoked assault upon another party. REARDON, some time since, resigned as a policeman to avoid being turned out. He was indicted for a felonious assault—firing three shots at a man—was allowed to plead guilty to a simple assault before McCUNN, who fined him *six cents*.

FATAL AFFRAY.—About 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, an affray occurred in front of No. 67 Walker-street, between three Italian musicians and some Germans—the latter making the assault—in the course of which a German named JOHN STUNN was fatally stabbed by VINCENT DE NUBILLO, an Italian. The latter was arrested, but the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he had acted in self-defence.

BEATEN BY A STAGE-DRIVER.—The jury on the inquest, in the matter of the death of HUGH CLANCEY, particulars of which were published yesterday, have rendered a verdict of death by violence at the hands of PHILIP SMITH, the stage-driver, who was held to bail in $1,000.

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple remedy, which has relieved thousands, and which is in almost every case effectual.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Kendall's Ambeline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Ambeline.

Kendall's Ambeline.

KENDALL & CO., No. 506 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

Fine Old Italian Pictures.—Mr. LEEDS has just opened for public view, a fine collection of Italian pictures, a private gallery of a gentleman, a citizen of New-Orleans. These pictures have never been exhibited in this City, and no finer collection for the number was ever offered to the public.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty of either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

All consultations FREE.

Sewing-machines to Rent. And for Sale—New. T. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Fine Dress Boots, $7 50. Balmorals, $5. Double-sole Boots, $8 50. French patent leather Boots, $9. Ready made or to order, at HUNT'S, No. 430 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 256 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes for Sale CHEAP FOR CASH, AT NO. 108 MAIDEN-LANE.

Ask your Grocer for "Kent's East India COFFEE," the most healthful and best for family use. Only 25c. per pound; twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for invalids. See that No. 154 Reade-st. (the general depot, three doors from Greenwich) is upon every package. Ask for "Kent's." Grocers supplied.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere. W. BOGLE, Boston.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Children's Leggins, in all their varieties, styles and kind, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Ladies' Balmoral, Wedding Slips and gaiters; boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Illusion Wigs and Toupees. Jasonica of the Société Hygiénique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BARTET, No. 235 Broadway.

Newcombe's "Gold Seal" Smoking Tobacco.—For sale everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. [illegible] Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous [illegible]. Sold by all Druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

MARRIED.

BANKS—BELKNAP.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, at St. George's Church, Newburgh, by Rev. John Brown, D. D., FREDERICK W. BANKS to MARY C., daughter of the late Chancy F. Belknap, all of the former place. No cards.

FELT—OMSTEAD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. DAVID FELT to Miss MARGARET SUNDERLAND OMSTEAD, all of this City.

LENNOX—RUSHTON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at the Church of the Divine Unity, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, BENJAMIN G. LENNOX to M. AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Benjamin S. Rushton.

McCLELLAND—CLARKE.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, at the residence of the bride's brother, Bloomingdale, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Mr. JOHN McCLELLAND to Miss AGNES JANE CLARKE, both of this City.

QUILLIARD—JACOT.—At St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, GULIAN V. QUILLIARD to MARGARET, second daughter of Edward H. Jacot, all of this City.

SINCLAIRE—OAKES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, HENRY P. SINCLAIRE, of Hoboken, N. J., to FANNIE A., youngest daughter of the late Josiah Oakes, of Boston.

VREELAND—RICHARDS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, in West Hoboken, by Rev. C. A. Buckee, JACOB VREELAND and Miss FANNY G. RICHARDS, both of Pompton, N. J.

DIED.

ALLAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, JOHN ALLAN, in the 67th year of his age, a native of Scotland, and for the last 40 years a resident of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Paul's Church, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BOSTWICK.—In this City, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry W. Hubbell, CATHARINE, relict of the late Charles Bostwick, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, at 3 P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BENSTEAD.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, MARIA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Wm. M. and Leslie Benstead, in the 23d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, Nov. 20, from the residence of her parents, corner of 3d-av. and 118th-st. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

BRUCE.—On Thursday, Nov 19, WILLIAM WALLACE, eldest son of William and Margaret Bruce, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 270 1st-av., this day, (Friday,) the 20th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLENDENEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, ANDREW CLENDENEN, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Robert M. Field and John W. and James Graydon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Nov. 20, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts.

CUMMINGS.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, at No. 126 Lexington-av., of apoplexy, Mrs. JANE GORMAN CUMMINGS, native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 69 years, for many years a resident of Washington City, D. C.

The reverend clergy, her friends, and those of her son, Rev. Dr. J. W. Cummings, and of her son-in-law, F. H. Gerdes, U. S. Coast Survey, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, in St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., where a Solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, CHARLOTTE CAMPBELL, youngest daughter of the late James Campbell.

Her friends, and those of her brothers, James and Malcolm, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 11 East 20th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

COLEMAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, SUSAN HUBBELL, wife of Theodore Coleman, and daughter of Joseph W. Hubbell, of Norwalk, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, on Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DOUGHERTY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 29 East 27th-st., on Friday morning, Nov. 20, at 9½ o'clock. His relatives and friends, and those of his brother-in-law, J. C. Watson, and the late Joseph Spence and Matthew L. McDonough, and his nephew, Oscar Spence, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. A solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul will be celebrated at St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., near 4th-av., at 10 o'clock.

EDWARDS.—In Aurora, Mono County, Cal., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, JAMES W. EDWARDS, eldest son of Rev. J. C. Edwards, Rahway, N. J., in the [illegible] year of his age.

HARWOOD.—Suddenly, in this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 16, SARAH ANN, wife of Littleton Harwood, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 32 East 16th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOOD.—At Northport, Long Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, ANN S. HOOD, aged 56 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her nephew, J. W. McCune, No. 1 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Friday,) the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

KETCHAM.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Nov. 19, EDWIN KETCHAM, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 75 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

NOBLE.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, at the residence of his brother, C. F. Noble, Unadilla, N. Y., W. S. NOBLE, of New-York City.

OGDEN.—In New-Haven, on Saturday, Oct. 31, after a brief illness, Rev. DAVID L. OGDEN, aged 71 years.

REMINGTON.—In Harlem, on Wednesday night, Nov. 18, FLORENCE EFFIE, twin daughter of Mary and Frank Remington, aged 7 years and 8 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, 126th-st., near 3d-av., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, LUCY CHANNING, widow of the late William W. Russell, formerly of this City, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral service at the residence of her son, William C. Russell, No. 237 West 22d-st., this day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock noon.

WALKER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, of congestion of the lungs and pleurisy, MARY EMMA, only daughter of John C. and Mary C. Walker, in the 13th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 224 West 43d-st.

WHITMORE.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 19, at his late residence, No. 347 Navy-st., Brooklyn, PHILIP H. WHITMORE, in the 28th year of his age.

Notice of the time of his funeral will appear in to-morrow's papers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 807.—Nov. 19, 1863.

30, 56, 41, 65, 46, 28, 45, 9, 68, 36, 48, 20, 43, 50.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 808.—Nov. 19, 1863.

4, 72, 24, 63, 7, 44, 13, 39, 70, 34, 75, 14.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of Nov. 13: No. 24,723 drew $100,000; No. 17,381 drew $50,000; No. 21,168 drew $30,000; No. 4,742 drew $10,000; No. 4,[illegible] drew $5,000, being the first capital prizes; 30 ℘ cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING, suitable for City and country trade, for sale by CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH, NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.

ANOTHER NEW LINE OF RICH SILK SCARFS FOR GENTLEMEN, OPEN THIS DAY, AT LOW PRICES. IRA PEREGO & SONS, NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK. Two doors south of Fulton-st.

ARTISTS' FUND EXHIBITION, including the GREAT PICTURE of the HORSE FAIR, BY ROSA BONHEUR, NO. 625 BROADWAY.

THE DUTY OF THE DAY. Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, of Philadelphia, will give the second lecture of the Course under the auspices of the Women's Loyal League, at Cooper Institute, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Duty of the Day.*

HON. WM. D. KELLY. The second lecture before the Women's Loyal League will be delivered THIS EVENING at the Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock. Mr. KELLEY'S subject is—*The Duty of the Day.*

DONATION VISIT. The annual DONATION VISIT to the "BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM," in Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, (Nov. 19 and 20,) from 2 to 10 P. M. Donations of money, provisions or dry goods are earnestly solicited by the managers. By order of the Board.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED. CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY DR. VON EISENBERG, Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office, NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

DEAF. HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE, Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED. NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG *is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to* overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE, No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only was weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 806 2d-av.

No. 174 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED. JUNE 24, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON, No. 78 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED. READ. NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to the scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 289 6th-av.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward.

For Alderman.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

McKEON ORGANIZATION.

For Alderman.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.

WM. H. MURPHY, Secretary. DR. WM. MURPHY, Chairman.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

TAMMANY HALL.

For Alderman.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.

EDWARD COOPER, Secretary. ISAAC H. BROWN, Chairman.

REGULAR MOZART HALL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XVIIITH AND XXIST WARDS.

FOR CIVIL JUSTICE, GEO. C. BARRETT.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

For Police Justice—Seventh District, Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, CHAS. M. VANDERVOORT.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

For Police Justice, Eighth and Ninth Wards, JAMES H. MURRAY.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.

For Police Justice 8th District, 16th and 20th Wards, JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.

For Alderman, XIXth Ward, ROBERT McGINNIS.

UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR, ORISON BLUNT.

WOMEN'S LOYAL LEAGUE.

Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, of Philadelphia, will give the second lecture of the Course before the Women's Loyal League, at Cooper's Institute, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Duty of the Day.*

TWELFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

At a Convention of the Union delegates of the Twelfth Aldermanic District, held at No. 101 Avenue D, on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., the course of the XIth Ward delegation not meeting with the approval of the delegation from the XVIIth Ward, the latter thereupon withdrew to their own Ward and nominated Hon. BERNARD KELLY for Alderman of the said District.

POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR Printing cheaper than any other house in this City, or make no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities, 50 cents 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 13 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, feeling deeply interested in a reform of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of stock who cannot be themselves present at the ensuing election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, John E. Williams and George P. Tallman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.

At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may thus send their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, for whom their votes will be cast.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that the interest of stockholders will be better secured by their placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, such as those named above, than by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reelection.

(Signed.)

SPOFFORD & TILESTON,	GEORGE BARCLAY,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JOHN Q. JONES,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,	JOHN P. MOORE,
HUGH WHITE,	LEONARD W. JEROME,
JOSEPH BATTELL,	P. M. BRYSON,
M. DELANO,	E. B. WESLEY,
ANDREW BRYSON, U. S. N.,	ROBERT B. CAMPBELL,
M. H. B. WHITE,	CHAS. C. BACKUS,
H. A. JOHNSON & Co.,	JAMES W. COBB,
CLINTON L. MERRIAM, (of Merriam & Bell,)	J. G. HAMILTON,
	JOSIAH RICHARDS,
WM. TILDEN,	RUSSELL SAGE,
WM. E. BURR,	And others.

FORM OF PROXY FOR ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, FOR DECEMBER, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS and GEO. P. TALLMAN, or either of them attorney and proxy for and in name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.

Witness:

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a ten cent stamp attached.

A 1 FURNITURE. $150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 BOWERY. Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City FOR CASH. Consisting of ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush. MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. All goods warranted as represented.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. $100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE. In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

GAS FIXTURES. GAS FIXTURES. CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS AND PENDANTS, New Patterns. Also, second-hand Chandeliers at half price. GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

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DIARIES FOR 1864. Daily Journals, Account Books, Family and Gents' Waste Books, for sale by the Publishers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR DECEMBER, 1863.

THE DECEMBER NUMBER IS NOW READY. WITH CONTRIBUTIONS FROM HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, LOUIS AGASSIZ, FRANCIS WAYLAND, Jr., GEORGE W. CURTIS, HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, THE AUTHOR OF "LIFE IN THE IRON MILLS," And other Popular Writers.

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THE GREAT AIR-ENGINE. By the Author of "Life in the Iron Mills."

A LOYAL WOMAN'S NO.

EUGENE DELACROIX. By W. J. STILLMAN.

SYMPATHETIC LYING.

SOMETHING ABOUT BRIDGES. By HENRY T. TUCKERMAN.

INTERNAL STRUCTURE AND PROGRESSION OF THE GLACIER. By LOUIS AGASSIZ.

IN AN ATTIC. By Mrs. ELIZABETH AKERS.

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REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.

THE ATLANTIC FOR 1864.

The January number of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY commences A NEW VOLUME.

The publishers of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY intend to offer to their readers THE BEST LITERATURE that American talent can furnish. They are encouraged by the reception which the ATLANTIC has met during this year, to believe that their magazine is thoroughly acceptable to the best class of readers. The new volume will be in no wise inferior to the previous volumes, but it will be the constant aim of the publishers to advance the high standard already established for the magazine. In furtherance of this aim, they have secured for their new volume several

FEATURES OF PECULIAR INTEREST.

Among these they are now able to announce definitely that

ROBERT BROWNING will contribute several new Poems.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE will publish a new Romance in the columns of the ATLANTIC, commencing, probably, with the February number.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW will publish in the ATLANTIC some Cantos of his translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia."

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE begins, in the January number, a series of capital sketches, to be continued through several months, with the title of "House and Home Papers, by Christopher Crowfield."

J. T. TROWBRIDGE has written a new Novel, which will be commenced in the ATLANTIC during the next volume.

PROF. LOUIS AGASSIZ will continue those admirable articles upon different branches of natural science, which have constituted so interesting and important a feature in the late volumes of the ATLANTIC.

☞ TERMS.—The ATLANTIC is for sale by all Book and Periodical Dealers. Price, 25 cents a number. Subscriptions for the year, $3, postage paid. CLUB PRICES:—Two copies for one year, $5, and each additional subscription at the same rate; and an Extra Copy gratis for every Club of Ten Subscribers; or Eleven Copies for $25.

In all Clubs, subscribers pay their own postage, 24 cents per year.

Specimen numbers sent GRATIS on receipt of four cents for postage. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

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The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says:

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HAMMOND ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and its SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. A standard work on the subject. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. E. WARNER, Publisher, 1 Vesey-st., or the author, 21 East 28th-st., New-York City.

INK. NOTICE. INK. TO THE CONSUMERS OF THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.'S WRITING INK.

We have official information from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, Nov. 2, 1863, that the Inks prepared and sold by us are not subject to stamp duty.

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WANTED—AN OPERA GLASS—ANY ONE HAVING a good, plain Opera Glass, which they wish to dispose of cheaply, can find a purchaser by addressing W. G., Box No. 186 Times Office.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office, No. 260 Broadway.

20,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

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COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	75
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ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer EDINBURGH, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 21st day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., [and at] the up town stations as follows:

Stations A and B, 10 o'clock A. M.
Stations C and D, 9½ o'clock A. M.
Stations E and F, 9½ o'clock A. M.
Station G, 9 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

FINANCIAL.

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To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:—The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams' Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such construction, and to defray the expenses incident to the extension of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount, authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 4th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 5, 1863.
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

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NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be open at this office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed) to C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transit certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

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MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY: Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $17,000, due the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1863, and that we have designated by lot $17,000 of said Bonds for payment as required by the Trust Deed, viz.: Nos. 1,015, 782, 788, 1,003, 1,166, 1,419, 1,674, 2,000, 1,972, 1,088, 2,186, 2,266, 2,284, 2,365, 2,341, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 2,433, 2,568, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 63 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.

The next payment, $17,000, will be due April 1, 1864.
W. SCHALL, N. A. COWDRY, } Trustees.

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No. 33 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
EDWARD C. FAILE,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
C. F. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM G. READ,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
AB'M R. VAN NEST,
EDWARD H. OWEN,
JOHN P. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM R. THURSTON,
WARREN HARRIOTT,
JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,
ALBERT Z. DEMAREST.

For Inspectors of the next election:
MATTHEW BIRD,
PETER I. NEVIUS, Jr.,
HIRAM RAYNOR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. J. V. Harriott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President and Mr. Abner Hayward was appointed Secretary pro tem.
ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 9TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of office expired on that day:

HUBBELL W. RISLEY, DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
HENRY A. BURR, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Jr., HENRY MORGAN,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, E. A. STANSBURY,
CHARLES McDOUGALL, JOHN P. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN B. GRAHAM, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
HENRY BEEKMAN, Secretary.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent. and interest, which is in full for all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of said Bank, at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 16th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company Stock bought by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

P. S.—Milwaukee and St. Paul First Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock wanted.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., Nov. 12, 1863.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors held this day, Mr. ABNER HAYWARD was appointed Secretary of this Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. J. V. HARRIOTT to the Presidency.
J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

DIVIDEND-PAYING INSURANCE SCRIP, for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 69 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY," NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on the 10th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of McKIM, BROS. & CO., for the prosecution of a general banking, exchange and commission stock business, to be conducted in the City of New-York.
HASLETT McKIM,
JOHN H. McKIM,
ROBERT McKIM.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1863.

McKIM, BROS. & CO. have this day opened their offices at No. 61 Wall-st., where they offer their faithful services for any business in their line that may be intrusted to them.

They propose to buy and sell Domestic and Sterling Exchange.

Government Securities, including Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, one year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c.

The Stocks and Securities of this market they will buy and sell on Commission only, and in this branch of their business they will be represented by Mr. CHARLES A. FISHER, a member of the Stock Board.

Collections promptly made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GEORGE F. TYLER, C. NICHOLS BEACH and WILLIAM E. STONE, under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE F. TYLER and C. NICHOLS BEACH, who will continue the business under the name of TYLER & CO., at No. 328 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and Trinity Building, New-York.
GEO. F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH,
WM. E. STONE.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SCHOENER & EDWARDS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued at Nos. 135 and 137 William-st. by R. T. EDWARDS, who is authorized to settle the business and sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
J. B. SCHOENER,
(per R. T. EDWARDS, Att'y.)
R. T. EDWARDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COAL AND CAPITAL.
A CERTAIN FORTUNE.
$10,000 TO $20,000. TO MINERS, COAL DEALERS AND CAPITALISTS.

A valuable Pennsylvania coal mining lease for sale, entire, or a half interest.

The circumstances attending this offer are unusual, and parties disposed to make an investment of this character are assured that it will bear scrutiny. A finer opportunity in this specialty, it is believed, rarely occurs.

Prompt reply is solicited, because of the temporary presence here of a party interested.
WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town. The Universal Clothes Wringer sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed. R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, THE FIXTURES and apparatus complete, all in splendid order and well-seasoned Georgia oak, of the Metropolitan Gymnasium, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., up stairs; a great bargain if applied for immediately. Apply at No. 159 Waverly-place, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, WITH AT LEAST $10,000, to invest in an established manufacturing business. Profits large and business unlimited. References given and required. No Brokers will be noticed. Address A. L., Box No. 163 Times Office, New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 6,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE OF WM. D. VREDER, No. 57 Nassau-st., room No. 16.

FURNITURE.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing
BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,
which combines in one compact article an elegant spring cradle, baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and baby-walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.
BROWN & CO., No. 574 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & PERSE, No. 138 Chatham-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—MONEY LOST—ON WEDNESDAY noon in passing from a Third-av. car to Barclay-st., probably in the car, a WALLET containing greenbacks and postal currency. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it with JAMES W. BRODIE, No. 80 Maiden-lane.

LOST—FROM STEAMER HENDRICK HUDSON, Sunday morning, Nov. 15, a number of packages of BUTTER, in the neighborhood of Caldwell's; supposed to have been picked up by a lumber vessel in the neighborhood. A suitable reward will be paid for its return or information that will lead to its recovery, at People's Line Office, Pier No. 15 North River.

$200 REWARD.—FOR THE RETURN OF EIGHT $100 5-20 BONDS, lost Nov. 3, payable to H. H. Henry, and not indorsed; Nos. 61,509 to 61,516 inclusive; payment is stopped. Apply to GEO. [illegible], No. [illegible] William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7 o'clock each evening, at the OLD DUSSELDORF Gallery, No. 548 Broadway,

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to inform the lovers of art that we are intrusted to dispose of the entire collection recently selected in Europe by the well-known firm of
MESSRS. HALL, BLACK & CO.,
comprising about two hundred specimens of the highest order of art. This is unquestionably one of the finest collections ever offered for sale; among which are to be found the works of

Achenbach,	Martin,	Vandervin,
M. Von Bremen,	Sachs,	Romako,
Gesellshap,	Hoguet,	Cherubini,
Gutersock,	Vermeulen,	Ver Heyden,
Rollman,	Van Marck,	Salentin,
Meyerheim,	Robbe,	De Loose,
Couturier,	D. De Noter,	Maes,
Verboeckhoven,	De Bylandt,	Porta,
Brendel,	Biedeman,	and others.

This unrivaled collection has been selected by a member of the above firm from the studios of the artists direct, with scrupulous care, for cash; but owing to the great increase of the other branches of their business, they find it impossible to make a suitable exhibition on their own premises, and have therefore adopted this plan for their disposal, thereby giving the public an opportunity of gratifying their taste with works of great merit.

They will be on exhibition on and from Monday, Nov. 16, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Also, ON EXHIBITION, MOZIER'S GREAT WORK, the justly CELEBRATED PIECE OF STATUARY of "THE PERI," one of MOZIER'S last works and pronounced by connoisseurs and artists as his best and happiest effort.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their tenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 26 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of December next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—check to be paid on delivery of orders.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

The room in which previous sales have been held being appropriated to other purposes, attention is called to the fact that the sale now announced will be held at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 24th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETERHOFF, consisting of
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER ROPE,
BAR AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 1 o'clock, at the Union stores, Brooklyn, cargo of the sloop NELLIE, consisting of 60 bales of cotton.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner MERSEY, her tackle and apparel, &c., as she now lies at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell as public auction on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Mercy* and cargo consisting of cotton, stationery, soap, shoes, drugs, coffee, and about 400 large sacks salt.
ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Pair bay carriage horses, 16 hands, 9 and 10 years old, warranted perfectly sound and kind in all harness—one of them a good saddle horse.

Also, a three-quarter blood mare, by imported stallion *Taconic*, out of *Dolly Spanker*, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, color mahogany bay; warranted perfectly sound and kind in all harness, and an unequaled saddle horse; very stylish and quite speedy.

Also, a young, fast trotting and nearly thoroughbred chestnut sorrel mare, 15½ hands, high; stylish, and perfectly gentle to drive or ride.

Also, a doctor's turn-out. A black Canadian horse, 15½ hands high, 7½ years old, warranted perfectly sound and kind to single harness or under the saddle; also, a doctor's four-wheel buggy, in good order. Also, a set of single harness.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 63 Cedar-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting of elegant carved rosewood bedsteads with bedding, blackwalnut and mahogany do., oval mahogany extension tables, marble-top dressing tables, marble-top dressing-bureaus and washstands, mahogany wine cabinet, bookcase and secretary, blackwalnut suite, green reps, rosewood suite, brocatel; rosewood etagere, rosewood sofa, blue plush mahogany sofa, hair cloth, gilt frame mirrors, fine engravings, mahogany card table, center-table, carved tripod and flower-stands, hat racks. Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair rods, window shades, best curled hair mattress, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, straw mattresses, husk do., palliasses, Marseilles quilts, blankets, closets for linen and bedding, glass and China ware, ironing-tables, kitchen ware and utensils, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Bay horse, 15½ hands, long tail, believed to be sound and kind, a prompt driver, needs no whip; a good family horse.

A sorrel bob-tail horse, 15½ hands high, about 7 years old, sound, gentle, and a very stylish driver. Also a double-seated rockaway, in good running order.

Also, a set single harness, in good order, and sold for want of use.

A shifting cloth-top buggy, in good running order.

Also, one two-seat rockaway, with pole, and one two-seat square box wagon, with robe, &c., nearly new.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suits, gilt frame pier and mantle mirrors, gilt cornices, hair mattresses, rosewood bedsteads, rosewood dressing bureaus and washstands, sofas and chairs in hair-cloth, lace and brocatel window curtains, extension dining-tables, chandeliers, mahogany sofas and rockers in hair-cloth, bolsters and pillows. Also, cavalry swords, pistols, jewelry, plated ware, &c. At 2 o'clock, at our store, valuable collection of rare old coins, &c. Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FINE OLD PAINTINGS, received direct from New-Orleans, being the private gallery of a connoisseur resident of that city and place, and removed to this City for convenience of sale, comprising several large Scriptural pieces, suitable for altar pieces or galleries, and a number of cabinet paintings, by renowned masters, among which will be found the works of Guido, Tempesta, Guardi, Sinoni, Ricci, Cifrondi, Rossetini, Baroto Verona, Monti, Sinola, Milanini, Carobbio, Salustra, Caioro, Corona and others. They are now on exhibition as above.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 20, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 16th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

TO POLITICIANS AND OTHERS.
ISAAC J. OLIVER, STEAM PRINTER,
At the old stand, No. 32 BEEKMAN-ST.
Send your orders as usual.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE.)—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads, at KELLY'S, No. 67 Fulton-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For resetting curb-stones in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street.

For fencing vacant lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues; also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street; also, the lots known as ward numbers forty-four to forty-nine, both inclusive, in block number one hundred and sixty-five, at the southeasterly corner of Fiftieth-street and Second-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, 14th November, 1863.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE

Fifth Collection District State of New-York, 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864: That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1863.
JOSEPH HOXIE, Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving with trap-block pavement Thirty-second street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenues, Forty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenues, and Jay-street, from Greenwich to Washington-streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenues; also all the lots on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, and upon the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, and upon the westerly side of Fifth-avenue to the distance of one hundred feet north and south of Forty-seventh-street; also all the lots on both sides of Jay-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 8, 1863.
FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.
jy10-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. HANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the executors, No. 140 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of May next. Dated Oct. 29, 1863.
DANIEL F. WRIGHT, FERRIS TRIPP, } Executors.
o30-law6mF

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS. BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

GROCERS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

DRUGGISTS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

ENVELOPES—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

AMERICAN INDIAN, CHINESE AND FRENCH FANS.

India, Chinese, Japanese, Manila, American Indian and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, MANufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Oct. 12, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 30th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE, for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year, from and after the 31st day of December next. The said articles are to be delivered, free of expense, at the Blank Agencies of the Post-office Department, at Washington, New-York City and Buffalo, N. Y.

The estimated quantity of each article, and the quality thereof, required at each Agency for the year, are specified below:

District No. 1 at Washington.
2,200 reams of Manilla Wrapping Paper, 20 by 25 inches in size, and to weigh not less than 23 pounds to the ream, and each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.
10 reams of the same kind of paper, 26 by 40 inches in size, and to weigh not less than 55 pounds to the ream.
5,000 pounds of Jute Twine, 3 strands, hard twisted and in balls to weigh 1 pound each.
3,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, about one eighth of an inch in diameter, well twisted, and in balls, or hanks, weighing from 1½ to 2 pounds each.

District No. 2, at New York City.
12,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, similar to that first described in the estimates for district No. 1.
300 reams of do., similar to that last described in said estimate.
16,000 pounds of Jute Twine, similar to that at first described for district No. 1.
10,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, similar to that of the second description for district No. 1.

District No. 3, at Buffalo, N. Y.
12,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, similar to that first named for District No. 1.
30 reams of do., similar to that last named for said district.
10,000 pounds of Jute Twine, similar to that of the first description for District No. 1.
7,000 pounds of coarse hemp twine, similar to that of the second description for said district.

Proposals will be received for each article separately, and separately for each district, or for the whole.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, to be determined after a careful examination for the purpose of ascertaining which bid will, in its practical results, be most advantageous to the Department.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to reject any bid where it is apparent that a part of the articles are bid for at a very low, and a part at a very high rate, without a proper regard to the cost of each, for the purpose of affecting the aggregate of the bids under the estimate contained in this advertisement.

If the districts should be reconstructed, or increased in number, or any of them discontinued, the articles shall be delivered at such place or places as the Postmaster-General shall designate, at *pro rata* prices. And the Postmaster-General further reserves to himself the privilege of increasing or reducing the quantity of the articles required, if it shall be found necessary to do so.

Samples of such articles as are hereby required to be furnished can be seen at either of the above-named agencies.

Bidders will send samples of such articles as they propose to furnish with their bids.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposals evidence of his ability to comply with his bid.

Two sufficient securities will be required to a contract. Failures to furnish the articles contracted for promptly, or the furnishing of articles inferior to those contracted for, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in accordance with these proposals will not be considered.

Proposals must be marked on the outside of the envelope with the name of the article or articles proposed for, and the letter containing them addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington.
M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 23d inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order.
Regimental Order.
Regimental Descriptive.
Regimental Letter.
Regimental Index.
Sergeants' Sashes.
Drum Snares.
Brass Scales, N. C. Staff.
Brass Scales, Sergeants.
Brass Scales, Corporals and Privates.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles,)" and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payments to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CINCINNATI, Nov. 13, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, for furnishing this Department, by contract, with:
Kersey, S. B., ¾, Standard.
Kersey, S. B., 6-4, Standard.
Uniform Cloth, D. B., ¾, Standard.
Uniform Cloth, D. B., 6-4, Standard.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, at either one of the Inspection Depots in this city, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1863.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor on the twelfth day of November instant.

Sealed proposals are hereby invited for the removal of the contents of the sinks and privies of New-York City, beyond the harbor, for the next ten years, without any compensation from the City Treasury, after the expiration of the present contract, the successful bidder to purchase the boats, and right, title and interest of the present contractor for the unexpired term of his contract, and to look for compensation, in addition to the sums to be paid under the existing contract, during its continuance, only to the price to be paid for said removal by the owners or occupants of the said sinks or privies, or the person or persons emptying the same, and give two sureties in five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the work and of these requirements.

Said proposals must be delivered at the office of the City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-street, on or before Tuesday, 24th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector.
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 23d day of November, 1863, for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:
10 and 12 ounce Duck.
Drills, Standard, ordinary width.
Drills, Standard, 36 inches wide.
Forage Caps.
Knapsacks.
Canteens.
Haversacks.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40° north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:
On Route No. 1 .... $100,000
On Route No. 2 200,000
On Route No. 3 .... [illegible]

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
L. C. EASTON, Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Oct. 12, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 30th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the Post-offices in the United States, for one year, from and after the 31st day of December next, of the following descriptions, viz.:

1. Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graded down to quarter ounces.

Of these it is supposed eight hundred will be required for a year.

2. Balances capable of weighing at least two pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graded down to half ounces.

Of these it is supposed one hundred will be required per annum.

Perfect correctness will be required in all these balances, as well as strength and durability.

Samples of each description of balance must accompany each bid; and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish balances ordered of a quality, in all respects, fully equal to the sample.

Each balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation.

The balances are to be delivered free of all charge to the Blank Agency of the Post-Office Department at Washington, D. C., and will there be examined and reported upon by suitable inspectors for reception or refusal.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposals evidence of his ability to comply with his bid.

Two sufficient securities will be required to a contract.

Failures to furnish the balances as contracted for promptly, or the furnishing of those of an inferior quality will be considered as a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope, "Proposals for Letter-balances," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for the delivery of 2,000 or more tons of pure soft lead, suitable for ordnance purposes.

The lead is to be of approved quality, and to be delivered at any time within ninety days from the acceptance of the bid or bids. It is to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, and at the United States Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 1,000 tons or more at each place, *free* of all charge for transportation or handling, and will be paid for in regular certificates of inspection and receipt, by requisition on the Treasury Department, in the usual form.

Bids will be received for any portion of the quantity not less than 100 tons.

Bids, with approved sureties, will be required for the fulfillment of any contract that may be made in pursuance of this advertisement.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed, "Proposals for Lead."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

For flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For flagging Fifth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets.

For flagging Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, and south side, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag Twenty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

For regulating and grading Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating and grading Eighty-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue between Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth streets.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Fifty-eighth-street between Second-avenue and East River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Seventy-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth avenue and Hudson River.

For flagging opposite to Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Franklin-street; also, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Varick-street.

Filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots west side First-avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

For steam fire-engine and tender for Company No. 18.

For steam fire-engine and tender for No. 1.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar School on 42d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHARLES H. LYONS, THOMAS CRIMMINS, WILLIAM HITCHMAN, } Committee.
Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

First introduced and now use the Nitrous Oxide. Dr. COLTON, the original demonstrator, administers it in person. No. 22 Bond-st.
G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 250 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

MACHINERY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STEAM ENGINE of 50 to 100 horse-power, of approved construction, in good running order, and on reasonable terms. Apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—A TENON MACHINE—NEARLY new, and in good order; will be sold at a low price. Inquire of F. LONZO, No. 200 Bowery.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.
JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.
Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, Inventor and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 507 Broadway, near 20th-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventive are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circulars. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 75th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female, Latest Researches in Physiology; European Hospital Practice; Quacks, their Recipes and Specifics; the Author's unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free, for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of R. H. LANDON [?], No. 23 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.; E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 12 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 300th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, sole abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in one for $9. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by his accredited agent.
PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st.,
One door west from Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 137 Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,447, Boston, Mass.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a visit, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium; and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,
Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MRS. M. E. H. STEBBENS—THE WELL-known Indian Clairvoyant and healing medium, can be seen at No. 158 West 49th-st. for one week. Hours, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Thorough examination $1. Call and satisfy yourselves that she is no humbug.

MADAME STEVENS, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, can be consulted as usual at No. 452 3d-av., between 33d and 34th sts. N. B.—Her invaluable pills always on hand.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,300 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship ANGLIA, Capt. PROWSE,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin ... $90
Intermediate ... 60
Steerage ... 30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $55, $105.
For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesd'y, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH ... Saturday ... Nov. 21
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday ... Nov. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday ... Dec. 5
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin ... $80 00 | Steerage ... $30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 | Steerage to London ... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris ... 95 00 | Steerage to Paris ... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 | Steerage to Hamburg 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,266	Brookins	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts	Friday, Jan. [illegible]

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin ... $80 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage ... 35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 21.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $33 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JNO. A. PEST, will leave Pier No. 5, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRA FREIGHT STEAMER.
To accommodate shippers who are unable to forward their goods by the regular line, and to meet the increasing demands of the trade, the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will dispatch the steamer ATLANTIC, from the 22d to the 25th inst., with freight only. She will commence receiving on SATURDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at the Canal-st. wharf.
Freight same as per regular steamer.
It is expected that goods by the ATLANTIC will be forward from Panama by Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer, leaving there on or about the 12th December, and arrive in San Francisco in time for the New Year's holidays.
For further particulars and permits for shipment, inquire at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY ... 7th December.
MONDAY ... 4th January, 1864.
Passage money—To Nassau, N. P. ... $45
Passage money—to Havana ... 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
☞ No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—TO sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. CONNEHAN, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNIted States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 369 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.— Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COMMENCES AT 7½ P. M.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 20,
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE,
during the present season, of EDWIN FORREST,
who will upon this occasion appear ONCE MORE AS CORIOLANUS, in the GREAT SHAKESPEAREAN TRAGEDY of the same name, supported by an UNAPPROACHABLE CAST, ADDITIONAL STRENGTH IN EVERY RESPECT, and placed upon the stage with the SUPERB SCENERY AND COSTUME which have called forth the UNQUALIFIED EULOGY of the whole of the New-York Press.
SATURDAY EVENING, BENEFIT and last appearance of MATILDA HERON.
Only appearance this season as EDITH; OR, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.
Mr. Wheatley has great pleasure in announcing that he has concluded an engagement with MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, so universally celebrated for their admirable interpretation of IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE, who will make their first appearance on MONDAY, Nov. 23.
Seats may be secured at the box-office THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT ... Manager.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, the Performances will commence with a GRAND EQUESTRIAN ENTREE, To be followed by a great variety of SPIRITED ARENIC SCENES, comprising a magnificent display of DASHING HORSEMANSHIP and WONDERFUL ATHLETIC FEATS, bringing into requisition the entire strength of the Company.
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE Includes A MOST POWERFUL FORCE of CELEBRATED EQUESTRIANS, EQUESTRIENNES, CLOWNS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, ROPE VAULTERS, TUMBLERS, CONTORTIONISTS AND EQUILIBRISTS, Forming A CONCENTRATION OF VERSATILE TALENT unsurpassed in any of the great European Amphitheatres. JOE PENTLAND and JAS. REYNOLDS ... CLOWNS.
PRICES.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents, without distinction of age; Orchestra Chairs, 75c.; Private Boxes, $4. Box-office open from 10 to 4.
TIME.—Doors open at 7. Grand Entrée at 7¾ o'clock.
A MATINEE FOR FAMILIES ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, when the entire Company will appear.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manageress ... Mrs. John Wood.
TENTH NIGHT and CONTINUED BRILLIANT SUCCESS Of Byron's last new Burlesque, founded on the DUKE'S MOTTO, entitled
THE MOTTO, I AM "ALL THERE." THE MOTTO, I AM "ALL THERE." THE MOTTO, I AM "ALL THERE."
Produced with NEW SCENERY, BRILLIANT COSTUMES, NOVEL MACHINERY, EXQUISITE MUSIC and a FULL CAST OF CHARACTERS, led by Mrs. JOHN WOOD in her inimitable impersonation of HENRI LAGADERE, nightly received with SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
LAST TWO NIGHTS of Geo. Jamieson's successful comedietta of THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.
Box Book open three days in advance.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:20 P. M.	10:47 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:20 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.— Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:30 run to Monsey.
Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. S. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The steamer META, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, Nov. 19, 2 P.M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 18, 12 M.
Saturday, Nov. 21, 3½ P.M.	Friday, Nov. 20, 1 P.M.
Monday, Nov. 23, 2½ P.M.	Monday, Nov. 23, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24, 2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24, 7 A.M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 25, 2½ P.M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 25, 7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 26, 3 P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 26, 7 A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 28, 9½ A.M.	Friday, Nov. 27, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1, 11 A.M.	Monday, Nov. 30, 10 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

BALLS.

THE ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK HAT-FINISHERS' TRADE ASSOCIATION will take place at Irving Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1863. The Committee pledge themselves to make it the Ball of the season. Tickets, One Dollar—to be had of the Committee, or at the door on the evening of the Ball. JOHN W. SUMNER, President.
JOSEPH FOX, Chairman.
W. D. SPINNING, Secretary.

GROCERIES.

TEAS—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY are selling ALL their TEAS at ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND ABOVE COST, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying ENORMOUS PROFITS.
It is important for the tea dealer to call at THE COMPANY'S STORE, No. 51 Vesey-st., and examine their TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.
The NOVEMBER NUMBER OF OUR PRICE LIST is now ready. No. 51 VESEY-ST., New-York.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
Gillies' old Plantation Coffee, 23c.; Gillies' fragrant American Rye Coffee, 8c.—60 lbs. in a case; usual discount. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 236, 237 Washington-st., New-York.

MILLINERY.

L. BINNS' MILLINERY, NO. 581 BROADWAY.—Velvet bonnets of every color, black velvet bonnets, thousands of velvet bonnets, at great bargains; velvets by the yard; trade supplied. Children's hats of every kind; mourning bonnets and mourning veils.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director ... MAX MARETZEK.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
TWENTY-FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 20, at 8 o'clock, will be produced Mozart's chef d'oeuvre of DON GIOVANNI, with the most perfect ensemble, and the following unapproachable cast:
Donna Anna ... Mme. MEDORI
Zerlina ... Miss KELLOGG
Donna Elvira ... Mme. STRAKOSCH
Don Ottavio ... Sig. TAMARO
Don Giovanni ... Sig. BELLINI
Leporello ... Sig. BIACHI
Masetto ... Sig. COLETTI
Commendatore ... Sig. MULLER
CONDUCTOR ... MAX MARETZEK
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock, LAST GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
First appearance this season of MME. VIRGINIA LORINI.
Grand extraordinary performance of Donnizetti's LUCREZIA BORGIA.
The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director ... MAX MARETZEK.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
First appearance this season of Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock.
FOURTH EXTRA NIGHT.
Grand Extraordinary performance of Donizetti's Tragic Opera, in three acts, of LUCREZIA BORGIA, with the following unprecedentedly great cast:
Lucrezia ... Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI
Maffio Orsini ... Mlle. H. SULZER
Gennaro ... Sig. F. MAZZOLENI
Duke Alfonso ... Sig. H. BIACHI
Liverotto ... Sig. TAMARO
Vitelozzo ... Sig. LOTTI
Gazella ... Sig. BELLINI
Petruccio ... Sig. YPPOLITO
Gubetta ... Sig. COLETTI
Rustighello ... Sig. REICHARDT
Astolfo ... Sig. MULLER
Conductor ... Sig. J. NUNO.
Secured seats and tickets may now be obtained at all the regular ticket offices.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
HYATT FROST, MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY, between Prince and Spring sts.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents.
No half price. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performance at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO., in calling attention of the public to this, the most SPACIOUS, ELEGANT AND STUPENDOUS building ever constructed, beg leave to state that they are now enabled to present to the citizens of New-York, in unexampled splendor, a zoological building in keeping with the enterprising spirit of the great American public. The above-named premises have been completely rebuilt, remodeled and reconstructed, decorated, carved, embellished and ornamented, so as to adapt them for an exhibition of Zoological Wonders, and arranged in a style of GRANDEUR AND GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENCE unequaled by any building for zoological purposes in the known world. Even the far-famed GOVERNMENT ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS of Europe, upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually, fail to present such a grand and beautiful view as the visitor beholds on entering this PALACE OF ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS, so constructed that from the most remote portions of the immense galleries can be seen at one glance nearly all the myriads of animals and birds there congregated, and, at the same time, view the splendid performances in the lower portions of this, the EXCELSIOR ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING OF THE WORLD.

The New-York public, especially the rising generation, have long felt the necessity of a first-class exhibition of this kind, where instruction and amusement are harmoniously blended in one, and where natural history could be studied from the living animals themselves.

THE GREAT STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY is capable of yielding innumerable subjects for both moral and religious study. Its chief tendency ought to be, to lead us from the admiration of the works to the contemplation of their Author, to teach us to look through Nature up to Nature's God. It is a study which terminates in the conviction, the knowledge, and the adoration of that Merciful Being, to whose goodness alone we are indebted for every happiness that we enjoy. VAN AMBURGH & CO., with a laudable desire to increase the general fund of human knowledge, and seeing the great benefits the community would derive from an extensive first-class collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS, sent energetic and trusty agents to every available portion of the known world, from which the finest animals and birds are obtained, with instructions to procure none but the most beautiful of their kind. *The result of which has been the collection of myriads of animals and birds* fresh from their native clime, and superior to any that have ever been seen on this continent, and constituting the only COMPLETE FIRST-CLASS MENAGERIE ever exhibited to the citizens of New-York.

The great beauty of these animals over any other that have ever been exhibited, at once attracts and astonishes the beholder. Science is deeply indebted to THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF for the rich and enviable services he has rendered. Through his extensive knowledge of the nature and habits of the various animals, he has been enabled to place before the American public an exhibition of such superior excellence and great beauty, as was never before presented in any ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE IN THE KNOWN WORLD.

The performances, MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT, of Prof. Langworthy, with Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Pumas, Panthers, &c., are astonishing to behold. Prof. Nash exercises and performs the ELEPHANT, TIPPO SAIB.

No language can convey an accurate description of all the beauties and graces displayed by this Miracle of Sagacity. Trick Ponies, Comic Mules, and Educated Monkeys will also appear at each performance.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

IRVING HALL.
71ST REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERTS.
DODWORTH'S FULL BAND.
SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 21 and Dec. 5 and 19.
Tickets can be obtained only of members of the regiment. No money taken at the door.

GEORGE INNESS'
GREAT PAINTING
THE SIGN OF PROMISE,
On exhibition at J. SNEDECOR'S, No. 768 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

HUNTINGTON'S NEW PICTURE,
"MERCY'S DREAM."
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-'64.—Public Rehearsal No. 4 will take place at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3½ P. M. Extra admission to the rehearsal, 50 cents each. Subscriptions received at the usual places.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT—PERFECT FOR $5. No person can fail to have a thorough knowledge of the instrument in 12 lessons for $5. Banjoes furnished for practice. Persons can rely on this advertisement—all that is said is done. A few more pupils accepted. The rudiments, and two perfect tunes of the pupil's choice, taught the first, whether the pupil has the slightest ear for music or not. Address G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 203 Times Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For terms, &c., see Circular.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. R. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 298 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

C. H. RIVERS,
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 28 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons; classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

MEETINGS.

GREAT WAR MEETING
AT THE
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.
Major-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Prof. R. S. HITCHCOCK, and other eminent speakers, have been invited to address the meeting. A band of music will be present.

J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	L. B. WYMAN,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,	CHAS. J. LOWREY,
CHAS. A. MEIGS,	WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
A. A. LOW,	CHAS. J. SHEPPARD,
H. E. PIERSON,	EDWARD A. LAMBERT,
DWIGHT JOHNSON,	THOS. E. BULKLEY,
JAMES HUMPHREY,	R. H. MANNING,
CHAS. L. BENEDICT,	HENRY SHELDON,
A. W. BENSON,	C. J. BERGEN,

Committee of Arrangements of the War Fund Committee of Kings County.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Skating Club will be held on FRIDAY, Nov. 20, at 7½ P. M., at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute.
JOHN M. ARCHY [?], Secretary. JAMES HARRISON, President.

LECTURES.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY'S LECTURES.
The Second Lecture of the Course for 1863 will be delivered THIS (Friday) EVENING, by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, at Irving Hall, Irving-place, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The National Heart.*

FRENCH PORCELAIN, PARIAN MARble, gas fixtures and chandeliers, bronzes, table glass and cutlery, silver-plated and Japanned ware, antique and Bohemian fancy goods, kitchen crockery, &c., &c., &c. RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE, No. 319 Broadway, corner [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION of the age, blending INSTRUCTION WITH AMUSEMENT, and affording the richest feast to sense and mind. The world may well be challenged to produce its equal. NATURE, SCIENCE AND ART here combine to feast the eye and soul, and every element of nature, EARTH! AIR! AND WATER!! unite in contributing their wonders to SWELL THE GRAND GALAXY OF WONDERS, and increase the attractions of this immense establishment. First of all,

THE GREAT MARVELS OF HUMANITY.
ANNA SWAN,
the Nova Scotia
GIANT GIRL,
17 years old, weighing 378 pounds and stands EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH and still growing; the tallest girl ever known; has a FOOT SIXTEEN INCHES LONG; SLEEPS IN A NINE-FEET BED; is so tall, so large and so broad, that she CANNOT GET INTO AN ORDINARY CARRIAGE; in fact, her COLOSSAL PROPORTIONS are such that she really seems to BELONG TO ANOTHER RACE OF BEINGS. In short, she is the most STUPENDOUS TOWER OF HUMAN FLESH ever seen upon earth, and with the
GIANT BOY,
only 18 years old, and EIGHT FEET HIGH, makes the TALLEST BOY AND GIRL the world has ever produced. The reader can have some idea of their size by considering that the boy is full TWO FEET HIGHER than an ordinary tall man, and the girl TWO AND A HALF FEET HIGHER than a very tall woman, and FULL A YARD HIGHER than a common-sized woman.

In contrast with this EXTRAORDINARY PAIR OF GIANTS, who, like the giants of olden times, are HEAD AND SHOULDERS ABOVE THE PEOPLE, and more, too, may be seen THE LILLIPUTIAN KING, 14 YEARS OLD, ONLY 22 INCHES HIGH, AND WEIGHS BUT 17 POUNDS; the smallest of all small men; throwing Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, and all other descendants of King Lilliput, entirely in the shade. NEVER WAS SUCH A CONTRAST of humanity seen on the face of the globe. Never did the citizens of New-York or the world see SUCH MARVELOUS WONDERS! THEIR PROPORTIONS AND RELATIVE SIZES, as well as THEIR CONTRAST WITH ORDINARY PERSONS, are plainly illustrated in the above engraving. They are visible at all hours.

THE GREAT LIVING, BARKING, ROARING, BLACK SEA LION, from the PACIFIC OCEAN.
The only animal of the kind ever in the Atlantic States; the only inhabitant of the great deep that ever articulates or utters sounds. THE MONARCH OF THE OCEAN, as the *Lion is the King of the forest*—the most interesting animal ever exhibited.
THE MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,

THE LARGEST BEAR EVER CAPTURED ALIVE.
A very Goliath in strength. The most formidable inhabitant of the Western wilds ever conquered by the hands of man.

The Elephant.

A splendid preserved specimen of THE ELEPHANT, the first ever brought to America, and the largest, beside an immense number of other
LIVING WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES, including the LIVING LEARNED SEAL, THE MONSTER PYTHON, THE GREAT DRAGON of the East, the largest serpent ever seen alive on this continent. BEAUTIFUL LIVING FISH of almost every variety and kind, including brilliantly COLORED FISH from the tropical seas.

ALBINO FAMILY from Madagascar, with pure white skin, MILKY WHITE HAIR and pink eyes.

Three Splendid Groups of MOVING WAX FIGURES, one representing the DYING SCENE OF A SPANISH CHIEFTAIN, in his encampment in the mountains of Old Castile; another, the Spanish heroine, THE MAID OF SARAGOSSA, accompanied by her guerrilla band, ATTACKING THE FRENCH ARMY, a spirited and lifelike representation; the other, KING CHARLES THE SECOND and NELL GWYNNE, two very beautiful and lifelike figures.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½, the charming Musical Drama, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with that beautiful and accomplished artist, MRS. WILLIAM GOMERSAL AS JOSEPHINE, MR. WILLIAM GOMERSAL, the Buffo Comedian, IN THE CHARACTER OF GUILLOT, in the same drama, supported by the entire strength of the company, will be given at each.
THE MAGNIFICENT DRAMA, MARIETTE; OR, THE WARNING OF DEATH, in which

THE SPECTRAL ILLUSION, THE GHOST, is introduced, will also be performed.

MISS DORA DAWSON, THE DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, who sings in both the male and female voice, in the double costume of a man and a woman.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
NO MORE DEADHEADS! POSITIVELY NO FREE ADMISSION UNDER ANY PRETENCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIRD WEEK of MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, the most successful engagement ever played at this Theatre, and of THE GREAT IRISH LEGENDARY DRAMA, KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN, nightly received by OVERFLOWING HOUSES! and pronounced by the Press and public THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON!
No drama, with the exception of the Colleen Bawn, has been presented to the public so racy of the Irish soil; so full of emotional power and startling effects.
Full alike of the MOST LIVELY STROKES OF HUMOR and DELICATE TOUCHES OF TENDERNESS, it evokes throughout, that beautiful blending of THE SMILE AND THE TEAR, so emblematic of the Irish character.
The illustrative scenery, by J. R. Smith, is of the most picturesque and charming character, and the wild scene of THE DEVIL'S CRAIG has seldom been surpassed for PERFECTION OF PICTURE.
The character of TERENCE O'MOORE, by W. J. FLORENCE.
The drama of KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN will be followed by the pleasant protean play of THRICE MARRIED, in which MRS. W. J. FLORENCE will sustain FOUR CHARACTERS, in which she will sing "Cherry Ripe," the popular Irish air "Barney O'Hea," a German, French and Spanish Song, and dance the celebrated dance of Andalusia, "La Sequadilla."
Vivian Biggle, an artist ... Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.

WALLACK'S.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
EIGHTH WEEK OF MR. LESTER WALLACK'S HIGHLY POPULAR AND UNPRECEDENTEDLY ATTRACTIVE FIVE-ACT DRAMA OF ROSEDALE, which continues to attract IMMENSE AUDIENCES, and to be received with even GREATER ENTHUSIASM than marked the FIRST WEEK OF ITS PRODUCTION, will again be given TO-NIGHT, WITH ITS HIGHLY POPULAR CAST.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
SATURDAY, Nov. 21.
THEODORE THOMAS' FIFTH GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE, on which occasion the following talent will assist: Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, the favorite Baritone, THE TALENTED BRETTO CHILDREN, Master BERNARD, Violinist, aged 11 years, Master RICARD, Cornet Soloist, aged 7 years, AND FULL ORCHESTRA.
Single tickets, 50 cents. Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one Matinee, or one person to six Matinees, $2.
Tickets for sale at IRVING HALL and the music-stores. Doors open at 12 o'clock—commencing at 1 o'clock.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager ... Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
Stage Manager ... Mr. B. A. Baker.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON will appear as CLAUDE MELNOTTE, in Bulwer's beautiful play of the LADY OF LYONS, supported by a most excellent cast of characters.
Claude Melnotte ... Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Mons. Beauseant ... Mr. Metkiff
Glavis (his friend) ... Mr. Whiting
Col. Damas ... Mr. G. H. Andrews
Pauline ... Miss Henrietta Irving
Mad. Deschappelles ... Mrs. Tyrrell
Doors open at 7; begin at 8.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863.
LE DEUX VEUVES.
Comedie in one act, by M. Felician Mallefille.
LES ERREURS DU BEL AGE.
Comedie Vaudeville, in one act, by MM. Xavier and Varin.
MON ISMENIE.
Comedie in one act, by Labuke and Michel.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely. Office for reserved seats, No. 633 Broadway.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S TOUR IN Europe at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, to-night. Tour begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
THE GRAND STEREOSCOPTICON; OR, MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
The brilliant and quite unprecedented success of the splendid work of art now nightly delighting crowded audiences of our best citizens at Hope Chapel, is already exciting the envy of rival enterprises, the managers of which are imploring public sympathy through the medium of "cards," "cautions," &c. But the Stereoscopticon still stands unrivaled and alone. Thousands who have, during the past ten days, witnessed its wonderful and exquisite effects, can bear all the testimony its excellence requires. The views, which embrace all the realms of beauty, have been collected with the greatest care abroad, and with its magnificent apparatus, imported to this country at heavy expense, taste, experience and skill do the rest. All that the great Stereoscopticon has to say to the public is: "Come, see, and judge for yourselves." It needs no other "caution" than the sight of its would-be competitors.
Exhibition every evening. Doors open at 6¾; Tours commence at 7¾ P. M. precisely. Grand Matinees for children and families on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children 10 cents.
HUGH B. McKEON, Manager.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS No. 732 Broadway.

CHAMBERS & GABLER'S
PIANO-FORTES, at lower prices than any other first class manufacturer. CHAMBERS & GABLER, Bible-House, 4th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $175 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered, by the best judges, as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.
Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

PIANOS, GOOD AND CHEAP, MELODEONS, music stools, gold and silver watches, jewelry, cigars, safes, velvet trimmings, mirrors, furniture, furs, albums, &c. Cash advances on pianos, watches and general merchandise, or bought for cash. JONES, No. 83 Ann-st.

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANO-FORTES.—These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Fradel and others, as possessing double the volume and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, of various makers, wholesale and retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums, superior, $80 to $225; with pedals, $160 to $600. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., N. Y.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, WITH full iron frames, overstrung bass, &c., LOW FOR CASH. J. G. DAVIES, 487 Broome-st., west of B'way.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1836. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SPEECH

Continued from First Page.

the common people of Great Britain. [Applause.] The result has been that the Government has more and more modified its policy until it now came to that condition in which, I believe, we may in the main feel satisfied. England has determined that ships of war shall not be sent out from her ports to harass our commerce and drive it from the sea. The language of Lord John Russell in his statement of the policy of the British Government in the future, has met with some few dissentient voices, but it has met with the approbation of the great mass of the British people, and the Government will unquestionably maintain for the future that policy which they now stand upon. [Applause.] Then there is a growing enlightened sympathy in our favor, also, throughout the realm. There are more public men, more public lecturers and more public meetings influencing opinion in our favor than ever before. And when men say to you that they doubt this English feeling, I always bring this fact to them—that the English Parliament, as it is now known to be adverse to the North, dare not vote against the North for fear of their own people. I allege this additional fact that out of some four or five hundred public meetings that have been held in Great Britain not more than twelve or fifteen of them carried resolutions against the North—that out of eight or ten public meeting held in Liverpool, there has not been one that has been carried against the North. And that at the great meeting which it was my privilege to attend there, [laughter,] the vote was five to one in favor of the North. (The noise and tumult with which it was conducted would have given one an expectation of a very different result, but when it came to vote, there was but one in five against us, and the men who were there for peace and quietness were four out of five for us. I hold in my hand a letter from Richard Cobden. [Tremendous applause.] He says: "You will carry back an intimate acquaintance with a state of feeling in this country among what, for a better name, I call the ruling class. Their sympathy is undoubtedly strongly for the South, with the instinctive satisfaction at the prospect of the disruption of the great Republic. It is natural enough. But do not forget that we have in this case, for the first time in our history, seen the masses of the British people taking sides for a foreign Government against its rebellious citizens. [Tremendous applause.] In every other instance whether in the case of the Poles, Italians, Hungarians and Circassians, Greeks or South Americans, the popular sympathy of this country has always leaped to the side of the insurgents the moment the rebellion has broken out. In the present case our masses have an instinctive feeling that their cause is bound up in the prosperity of the States—the United States. It is true that they have not a particle of power in the direct form of a vote, but when millions in this country are led by the religious middle class they can go and prevent the governing class from pursuing a policy hostile to their sympathies. [Tremendous applause.]

Under these circumstances, I think you will agree with me that we may consider the great middle laboring class of England is on the side of the North, and the upper class, as they are called, are on the side of the South. I put no immoderate estimate on my services. I believe I did some good wherever I spoke. [Applause.] But it should be remembered that a single man, a stranger in the community, would be eaten up by vanity if he said he supposed that he had done all the good that had been accomplished. There must have been preparation. He merely came to touch the train that had already been laid. When, in October, you go to the tree and give it a jar, and the fruit come down all around you, it is not you that ripens it? A whole Summer has been doing that. You merely brought down the fruit prepared. It was my happy fortune to be there to jar the tree. The fruit that fell was not of my ripening. It was supposed by many that I formed an unwarrantable element of the service in the fruits of it. But my accustomed modesty will stand by me yet. [Applause.] I saw in a letter in the New-York Times of yesterday a friendly hand from England write: "The sympathy of England was never stronger for the South, her hatred never so bitter for the North. If Mr. Beecher thinks otherwise, he has been deceived by the crowd of abolition partisans gathered about him." And then he makes some personal allusions, which I won't read. "I cannot now remember," he says, "the name of one distinguished and really influential person who gave him countenance and support." Fact. "He was surrounded by dissenting ministers and members of the Emancipation Society." Pretty nearly so. "The nobility, the clergy, and the established Church, and members of Parliament, were wanting." Yes, they were. "Brougham, Wilberforce, Buxton—the great names identified with the Anti-Slavery cause in England, were opposed to him as they are opposed to the cause he advocated." I will admit that there were no Broughams, no Wilberforces, and no Buxtons in the audiences that I addressed, and the reason was that there are not any such men in England. [Applause and laughter.] The stock has died out. [Laughter.] But there is other good stock yet left. There is something that they call Lord Brougham left. It is not glorious old Harry Brougham—it is Lord Brougham. [Laughter.] There is the name of Wilberforce, for the sake of the father, still not courteously honored in the son. There is a Buxton—the name—[laughter]—and it is perfectly true that if England is to be judged by her dignitaries or her nobility—by her merely eminent names, England is not with us. But if England is to be judged by her middle class—if you please to say it, by her influential classes, she is with us. [Great applause.] At any rate, I am not deceived. [illegible] that any other part of England [illegible] and I have not come home deceived, as the writer in the Times supposes. And now let me give you some reliable intelligence. Let me read to you, citizens of the United States, the names of men—members of the Government and others—and papers known to be favorable to the Federal cause.

Among the members of the Government known to be favorable to the Federal cause are the following: The Duke of Argyle, (who married a daughter of the Duchess of Sutherland,) Lord Granville, Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Jas. Stansfield, Mr. Charles Gibson; Members of Parliament: Messrs. John Bright—[cheers]—I told him it would be just so. Richard Cobden, [cheers.] You know your friends, I see—W. E. Forster, less known, but just as firm and sturdy a friend; E. A. Leatham, Guildford Onslow, James White, P. A. Taylor, F. Doulton, W. Williams and The O'Donoghue, E. Baines, Thomas Barnes, W. E. Baxter, James Caird, Samuel Gurney, George Hadfield, Grant Duff, James Kershaw, Wilford Lawson. Among the newspapers and magazines favorable to our cause are the following: The *Morning Star*—the organ of the advanced Liberal party—managing proprietor and editor, Mr. Samuel Lucas; the *Daily News*, another Liberal organ, edited by Mr. Walker, a paper which, if a man wants to take the *Times*, without its venom and wickedness, he can take. It is just as able as the *Times* and a thousand times more principled. The evening editions of the above journals are respectively named the *Evening Star* and the *Express*, (a queer name!) The *Spectator*—weekly—edited by Mr. Hutton, one of the oldest and most influential of the weeklies and distinguished by its calm and philosophical tone; *Lloyd's Weekly News*, edited by Blanchard Jerrold, with a circulation of 400,000 weekly, the great hebdomidal organ of the weekly classes; the *Beehive*, organ of the Trades Union, the non-conformists, (all sorts of dissenters;) the *British Standard*, Dr. Campbell, Congregationalist; the *Freeman*, Baptist; Macmillan's magazine, edited by Prof. Masson, of Cambridge University; the *Dial*, weekly journal of the *Morning Star*; the *British Ensign*, (Congregationalist;) the *Westminster Review*, the quarterly organ of English Parliament; the *Observer*, the ministerial organ; the *Reader*, one of our principal literary journals. The most popular and widely-circulated journals, in both the metropolis and the country, support the Northern cause. The aggregate circulation is at least a million each issue. Among the leading provincial papers may be mentioned the following: The *Manchester Examiner*, circulating through the manufacturing districts; the Newcastle *Chronicle*, Liverpool *Daily Post*, Leeds *Mercury*, Preston *Guardian*, Dundee *Advertiser*, *Caledonian Mercury*, Edinburgh; *Northern Daily Whig*, Belfast; Carlisle *Examiner*, Kendall *Mercury*, and the paper of Lake District; *Hampshire Independent*, Southampton; Bradford *Advertiser*, in which Perronet Thompson writes weekly; Bedford *Mercury*; The *Irishman*, an organ of the Meagher and O'Brien party in Ireland; and the Bucks *Advertiser*. Among men distinguished in science and literature are the following: Lord Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord Houghton, better known as Monckton Milnes, author and poet, [applause;] Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent geologist, [applause;] John Stuart Mill, the greatest of England's philosophers of the present day, [tremendous applause;] Sir Stephen Lushington, Judge of the Admiralty Court, and one of the great leaders in the English struggle against Slavery and the Slave trade; [applause;] Goldwin Smith, Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford; [applause;] Prof. Cairnes, Professor of Political Economy in Belfast University; Prof. F. W. Newman, the eminent Professor of Greek and English literature; Gen. Perronet Thompson, the founder of the *Westminster Review*, first Governor of Sierra Leone, and author of the *Anti-Corn Law Catechism* [applause;] Dr. Chapman, editor of the *Westminster Review*; Mr. Thos. Hughes, author of Tom Brown's School Days, the most popular work in England next to *Uncle Tom's Cabin* [applause;] Mr. Edward Miall, leader of the English Non-conformists; George Wilson, Chairman of the Anti-Corn Law League; George Thompson, fellow-laborer with Wilberforce, Clarkson and Brougham, in their Anti-Slavery struggles; Prof. Nichols, of Glasgow University; Dr. Foster, Chairman of the Religious Liberation Society; Prof. Beesly, Professor of Political Economy in University Hall; James Taylor, Jr., founder of the freehold land movement; Dr. Lees, the eminent temperance lecturer; W. J. Fox, the late Member for Oldham; Washington Wilks and Henry Vincent, well known as popular leaders or writers; Mr. Scott, the Chamberlain of London; the Mayors of Manchester, Birmingham, Rochdale and [illegible]. [illegible] clergymen and ministers are as follows: Dr. French, Dean of Westminster; Dr. Candlish and Dr. Guthrie, the leaders of the Free Church in Scotland; Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; Rev. Newman Hall; Rev. Wm. Brock; Rev. Dr. Halley, President of New College; Rev. Dr. Angus, President of Regent's Park College; Rev. Dr. John Cairns, Berwick-on-Tweed; Rev. Dr. James Begg, Edinburgh; Rev. Dr. [illegible] Alexander, Edinburgh; Rev. Canon Richson, of York Cathedral; Rev. Prof. [illegible], of London; Rev. Geo. Gilfillan, of Dundee; Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Glasgow; Rev. Dr. Campbell, of London; Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of London; Rev. W. Batchelor, of Glasgow. These are only a few of thousands of names of men who are our friends, but they are better known, and have signalized their friendship by literary services in the cause of the North. I ask you, fellow-citizens, whether upon the facts that I have stated, there is not reason to believe that after all we have been all misinformed, and that there is a great undertone in England of friendliness and of fidelity to us and to our cause. [Applause.] I will not attempt to represent the grounds which I took in England. I merely wish now to add to this statement of facts respecting that country a few words why we should seek by all honorable means to maintain sympathetical and peaceful relations with England. This is not our own struggle—it is the world's battle that we are fighting. We are set to do the work, and the whole world is to get the fruit of our victories. We are struggling for the rights of the common people—[applause]—and not of this country, but of the world. [Great applause.] Therefore we ought not to ignore the common people of any nation, and still less of that nation from which we sprang, and whose language we still speak—I sometimes think with more purity than they themselves. And if that great underlying population of England that is struggling for intelligence and larger political rights—if that great under-class are on our side, for their sake we ought to be at peace with England, and to avoid every cause of offense. For their sake who are our friends, let us be patient and reach out cordial hands of greeting for England—toward those who are our friends at the top, then toward those who are our friends, and who have signalized their friendship through famine, and hunger, and sickness, and suffering, and stood without betraying their fidelity—for, to this hour, Lancashire and her starving weavers are fast and firm friends of the North. [Applause.] We are laboring on this side for just those things for which the generous, and the just, and the enlightened men of Europe are laboring on their side. They have just those same internal difficulties that we have. We have felt how we were checked by the power of caste, by perverse prejudices of classes, by aristocracies established in this country or forming, and we have found that if we attempted to move even in the North we moved against impediments in our own midst; and a part of the battle that we have fought has been a moral battle, an intellectual battle at home, and they who are our friends experience the same difficulties abroad; and we are to take into consideration their difficulties, and not to be impatient for their hindrances and loss which make them fail to come up to the measure which we desire and which we should prescribe for them. And, more than that, it seems to me that in patience, and generosity, and magnanimity, it behooves us to set an example to the nations of the world. We have a better Government, we think, than any other nation, and let us prove it by the fruit that it brings forth in the citizen.

It has pleased Lord Brougham—who is not, I think, any longer responsible for what he says—to say that the American people are a mob. Let it be ours to show that an American mob is more decent than a British aristocracy. [Tremendous applause.] We are proud of our common schools; we are proud of our citizens they make. Let it not be pride and mere vanity on our parts, but in all the attributes of fidelity to our conviction at home, patience with our enemies abroad, let us show to the world one more thing: that while, with free institutions, a self-governing people can acquire wealth from the bosom of the earth, as no other ever did, and while they can maintain a government more cheaply and more fairly than any other—while they have power to put down foreign enemies and subdue the most terrific intestine foes that ever afflicted and tormented a people—while we are exhibiting that, let us also show to the world that under crowns or coronet, nor under any educated influence, is there another class of people on the globe that are so temperate, so self-restraining, so just and so generous in their sentiments toward foreign people as the great mass of the common citizens of America. [Applause.] The day is coming when nations are to feel each other's hearts more nearly—when more and more themes for national discussion are to be those that turn upon the moral sentiments—those that are allied to common ideas and common feelings—for we need no other. We do not need Great Britain for any material reasons. For moral reasons we need her. And I say more than that—for moral reasons she needs us. For the sake of man, and for the cause of God—for the hope of civilization, these two nations of the earth, carrying a civilization which is derived from and which carries with it the common people, and thus are uplifted in civilization—these two great Protestant Christian nations all forbid that we should ever cross hands in strife and struggle. But while other nations are beginning, though with slow steps, to look to the rising sun; while even in Russia her frosts begin to glitter in that light that ere long shall melt them, let not these foremost of nations that have stood in witness for liberty, and all other blessings of free Government, fall out by the way; but shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, bearing and forbearing with each other, loving, or hoping to love by and by, let them stand together, to bear out to every part of the earth the influence of Christian civilization and human liberty. [Great and long-continued applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's address, the following resolutions were read, and proposed for adoption:

Resolved, first, That we hail with joy the return of our honored and beloved townsman, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to this city, for sixteen years his cherished home, and the scene of his humane and Christian labors; that we are grateful for the goodness which has guarded and prospered him, and has brought him back with renovated strength for the work here by Providence intrusted to his hands.

Resolved, secondly, That, as American citizens, we recognize the great service he has rendered to our National cause abroad, in removing misconceptions, obliterating prejudices and rallying to our aid the helpful sympathies of the great middle class in English society, and in giving the vast audiences which heard his lucid and eloquent addresses a clear and just view of the causes of the struggle that now agitates our land, of the methods and instruments employed by our Government in its conduct of this struggle, and of the results to be realized through it for the cause of free Government and of popular institutions throughout the world.

Resolved, thirdly, That having inherited, in great part, their language, their religion, their liberties, and their laws, as well as their blood, from English ancestors, and being now engaged in a contest for the maintenance of those liberties, the preservation of those laws, and the advance of that enlightening religion against a rebellion which ostentatiously founds itself on human Slavery, and makes the indefinite propagation of that Slavery its motive and its end, the people of these United States have a right to demand, as they do demand, of the English Government and the English people, that they shall regard us with a generous sympathy, and shall maintain toward us in public affairs an attitude at the least of impartial neutrality.

Resolved, finally, That while, if the National honor should demand it, the resources of the nation, both of money and of men, would be all freely pledged to the use of the Government in a war with Great Britain, for the protection of our commerce, the vindication of our rights or the maintenance and defence of our National integrity, we still, in common with all the citizens of our loyal States, must deprecate such a war as a peril and a calamity only less than those involved in the success of the rebellion; that we earnestly desire peace with Great Britain; a friendly competition in arts, in letters, in social progress, in humane enterprises, in Christian endeavors for the redemption of the world, but never a violent collision in arms; and that we believe that in the moral union of these nations, and their allied and sympathetic effort for the furtherance of the highest interests of mankind, lies, under God, the best promise of the present, the best and grandest hope of the future.

These were adopted by a hearty and unanimous "Aye," when Dr. Storrs having remarked that "no one spoke after the King," the assembly dispersed, to all appearances highly delighted with what they had seen and heard.

The Riot Ringleader, Andrews.

The notorious Andrews, one of the ringleaders in the July riots, who was taken charge of by the General Government and has been lodging at Fort Lafayette, has been handed over for trial to the State authorities. An order to that effect has been made by Maj.-Gen. Dix, and executed by Marshal Murray.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Short Causes—Nos. 4467, 4201, 1849. *Part II.*—Short Causes—Nos. 4484, 4128, 4289, 3206.

Special Term.—Nos. 201, 31. On Demurrer Calendar—Nos. 269, 315½, 263, 273. On Calendar issues of Law and Fact.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Short Causes—No. 2256. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Nov. 23.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2107, 1337, 1911, 535, 879, 929, 2383, 2077, 959, 961, 2025, 2232, 2063, 2575, 2957. *Part II.*—Nos. 215, 2764, 2795, 2786, 1264, 2243, 2250, 2808, 1706, 2560.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Moral and Instructive Exhibition now at Barnum's Museum is extensively illustrated in our advertising columns this morning, under the usual Amusement head. Our readers can hardly fail to wonder that he can furnish so many novelties and so much amusement for a quarter, but when they go to his immense establishment and see the vast crowds of people thronging his halls, and his immense amusement saloon, they will understand the mystery, and conclude that while Barnum is great, giants, dwarfs, &c., are his profit.

[Advertisement.]

The Magnificent Winter Number of Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions, with one dollar's worth of fine full-sized Patterns and other splendid novelties, now ready. Single copies, 25 cents. Valuable premiums to $1 yearly subscribers. Splendid premiums for clubs of two, three, six, ten, and a new Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for a club of 25. See the premium list in the Winter number. Published at No. 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Opening of English Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings at Hiram Anderson's ten spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery; also, Lowell 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oils, rugs, mats, druggets, oil-cloths—three to eighteen feet wide—at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans.—S. Marcy, John Hockabee and wife, M. Quail, G. F. Davis, J. R. Sanders, P. Bermon, M. Instin, Major Geo. Bishop, E. Lewis, W. Hancock, Mr. McCormick, Com. Wells, U. S. N., S. B. Chapman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6 59 | Sun sets......4 35 | Moon sets..1 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2 56 | Gov. Island..3 45 | Hell Gate..5 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana and New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Pettel, Davis, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Mary A. Boardman, Wallmann, Washington, Aymar & Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship J. F. Wheeler, Gedd, Glasgow, W. Jackson.

Barks H. H. Gaston, Parmalee, Barbadoes, Bishop & Bro.; Idomenio, (Aus.,) Trogewich, Cadiz, Holmboe & Balchen; Manhattan, (Br.,) Harding, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Express, Baker, Port Royal, Bixby & Co.; Ocean, (Hamb.,) Radvar, London, Runer Bros.

Brigs Sea Bird, (Br.,) Steers, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son; Hebe, (Norw.,) Lohnson, Havana, Holmboe & Balchen; Wm. Nichols, Frith, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schooners John Forsyth, Birdsall, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ambrose, Thompson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Danville, Goodale, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Yorktown, Nicholson, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Jamestown, Letourette, Port Royal, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Caroline Knight, Fanning, Eastport, John Boynton's Sons; Julia, (Br.,) Parr, Jacmel, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Augusta, Gregory, Portsmouth, N. H., E. W. Lewis & Co.; H. W. Benedict, Ellis, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Moderator, Barker, Fortress Monroe, S. C. Wheeler & Co.; J. Holmes, Ames, Fortress Monroe, S. C. Wheeler; May, Wester, Key West, Benner & Brown.

Sloop J. M. Jessup, Jessup, York River, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Wood, Charleston Bar Nov. 16, at 5 P. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Empire City, Baxter, New-Orleans, via Key West 15th inst., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. mail steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans 11th, with cotton and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. Experienced strong head winds the entire passage.

U. S. steam transport Hudson, ——, Alexandria 47 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool 7th inst., and Queenstown 8th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 9th inst., lat. 51 20 N., lon. 13 20, at noon, passed a screw steamship bound E., supposed to be the City of New-York.

U. S. steam transport Lancet, Greenwood, Newbern, N. C., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Decatur, Farno, Washington, D. C., 60 hours to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierce, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Johnson, Hamburg 40 ds., with mdse. and 383 passengers to E. M. Sloman & Edye. Made a northern passage; has had fine weather. Four deaths and five births occurred on the passage.

Bark Trieste, (Aus.,) Parasich, Rio Janeiro 39 ds., with coffee to Rodocanachi & Franghiadi. Oct. 26, Ambro Jelich, late master, while in the act of catching a dolphin, fell overboard, and was lost.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Dunstan, Barbadoes Oct. 28, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Pouvert & Co.

Bark Welkin, Blanchard, New-Orleans 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Rose, (Fr.,) Nagres, Guadaloupe 23 ds., in ballast to Vaisble & Raynaud.

Brig Clyde, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Clark, Demerara 28 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Georgiana, (Br., of Bermuda,) Eccles, Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast to J. C. Rahming.

Schr. Oasis, (of Halifax,) Wilson, Cape Haytien Nov. 6, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Wm. H. Rowe, Harris, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. O. L. Hawley, Buckley, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. S. Lockwood, Devereux, Camden, Del., for Norwich.

Schr. Franklin Bells, Robinson, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. James M. Bayles, Thompson, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence.

Schr. Welcome R. Beebe, (3-masted,) Crawford, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Herschel, (3-masted,) Birdsall, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Lion, Rose, Norfolk 3 ds., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Mary A. Pruss, Walton, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Richd. Hill, Smith, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Expedite, Beebe, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Frances Ellen, ——, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Hiawatha, Ingraham, Newark, for Weymouth.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Case, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Gedding, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Bolivar, Adams, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Ravenna, Gandy, Philadelphia, for Providence.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

Below.

Ship Escort, Whitman, Liverpool Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to David Ogden.

Ship Garibaldi, Emery, Liverpool Oct. 18.

Sailed.

Nov. 19—Steamships R. G. Coit, Tubal Cain, Salvor.

Barks Pollux, Marigo.

Brigs Ernestine Gaske, Lewis, Eastern Star.

Schooners Joseph Smith, J. C. Higgins, Free Wind, Merwin, Bendell, Albert, John Collins, Julia Franklin, E. A. Wood, W. Bennett, Eliza Neil, Maria Picker, Springbok.

19th—Steamship Columbia, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Cape Cod, Mass., Nov. 19—Passing in, bark Alice, Tarlton, from Surinam.

BOSTON, Nov. 19—Arr. bark Amy, from Bahia. The Mohican sailed on a cruise Oct. 2. Also arr. bark Agnes, (Br.,) Havana; brig Nescoset, Grand Turk; schr. Witch Queen, Port-au-Prince.

Spoken, &c.

Courier—bark, bound E., was passed, Nov. 12, at 4:40 P. M., lat. 48 47, lon. 37 20.

Chatton—Hamb., for China, 30 ds. out, was passed, Oct. 26, lat. 29 45, lon. 15 30.

Leontine—Brem. bark, from Bremen for New-York, 30 ds. out, Oct. 15, lat. 49 28, lon. 16 54.

Olympus—steamship, bound E., Nov. 9, at 4 A. M., 60 miles west of Fastnet.

Foreign Ports.

At Cape Haytien, Nov. 6, bark Warren, Peakins, from Philadelphia, disch., would sail for Turks Island in 10 ds.; brig Coquette, from Boston, arr. 4th.

At Demerara, Oct. 27, Br. brig St. Agnes, for Benaire, to load salt for Boston.

At Cienfuegos, Oct. 31, brig Paragon, for Boston next day.

[PER PERSIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Nov. 1, Die Sonne, at Dungeness; 3d, Flushing, Prudentia; 3d, Amelia, Bristol; 4th, Grestemunda, Deal; 5th, Fidente, Queenstown; Sept. 28, Inamia and Caroline, Singapore.

Arrived from Philadelphia—5th, Aden, Queenstown.

Arrived from San Francisco—Sept. 7, Astrea; 11th, N. B. Eldridge, Woosung; 14th, Shirley, Hong Kong.

Sailed for New-York—Sept. 23, Agincourt, Hong Kong; Oct. 31, Hound, Bordeaux.

[LATEST PER PERSIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Ellen, at Deal; Ocean [illegible], at Falmouth; Dannie, at Kingsroad; Princess Kendrika, Drohegada; Ashland and Mary Marcey, at Cadiz; Cultivator, at Liverpool.

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UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS AND INTERIOR DECORATORS,
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NEW STYLES LACE CURTAINS,
SATINS, BROCATELS,
COTELINES, BORDERED REPS and DELAINES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all colors and sizes.
Also, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, LASTINGS,
and every description of
FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND PAPER HANGINGS.
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STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
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NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
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NEWLY IMPROVED YOKE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.
Shaker Knit, Lambswool, Merino and Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers, three and four-ply Linen Collars, fine Silk Neckties and Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery of all kinds, at low prices.
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Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up-Town Trade.
N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses, waists, pads, steels, lacings, rufflings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantalets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

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A man of experience (in first-class houses in this City) would like to make an engagement as buyer and salesman in an importing or jobbing house. To any firm wanting an energetic man, of large acquaintance amongst the trade, this is a good chance; references unexceptionable. Address WHITE GOODS, Box 182 *Times* Office.

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Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are afforded for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial law, bookkeeping, chemistry, and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. Circulars at the bookstores.

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WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st., (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th-st., New-York.

DR. F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S school, No. 920 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Christern No. 763, and at the Institution.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.—No. 59 West 14th-st., for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Light gymnastics, with late improvements; also, a new system of vocal gymnastics, taught by Mrs. PLUMB and her brother, Mr. C. J. Robinson.

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF WRITING IN cipher; the key can be different for each person; no one can read it without the key. Full instructions sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Address H. DE VERA, New-Haven, Conn.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL.—On a farm, near Hackensack, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad from foot Chambers-st. Terms $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) classical and English School, No. 136 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. Winter term begins Nov. 26. Boys prepared for college or for business, and received at any time.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL RE-ceives pupils above seven years, preparing them for business, college, West Point and Naval Academy. 7th-av. cars pass the school.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The fifty-second Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to
D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. A. J. HUNT, A. M., Principal. Winter Term of fourteen weeks begins Dec. 17. For catalogues or information, address the Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSELL HAS A SCHOOL for girls and kindergarten for children, at No. 1,348 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF UNQUESTIONable Christian character and musical talents, to teach instrumental music in the North Granville Ladies' Seminary. Two other music teachers are employed; salary $600 to $1,000; services required at the opening of next term, Jan. 6. Apply to me TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at the Metropolitan Hotel. None but the best need apply.
CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Nov. 19, 1863.

TEACHER WANTED, FOR A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL OF BOYS.—Must be a religious man, have had experience, and wishing to make teaching his business; a graduate of Yale preferred. Address PRINCIPAL, Woodbury, Conn.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF EXperience, lately engaged in one of the best City schools, will give private tuition in Greek, Latin and the mathematics; highest references given. Address M. A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

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TO SKATE-STRAP MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—SPRAGUE'S PATENT LEVER BUCKLE, warranted to be in all respects the best and cheapest lever buckle in use. Manufacturers will do well to examine these buckles before using any other. Samples sent by mail to any part of the country.
For sale by P. M. SHEPARD,
No. 247 BROADWAY.

LAWYER.—I TAKE GOOD CASES AND HAVE no fee until I have gained the case. Advice free.
M. ROWES, Attorney and Counselor,
No. 76 Nassau-st.

JEWELRY—GREAT BARGAIN.—LARGE VAriety of fine plated goods at a sacrifice. A purchaser of the whole stock wanted. Call at No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, immediately. Must be sold without delay.

FOR SALE—ONE FIFTEEN FEET COUNTER with ten drawers, suitable for the hardware trade. Apply at No. 90 William-st., opposite Platt-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE WANTED—For about five months. Address STORAGE, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR old newspapers, books and pamphlets.
J. ELLIOTT, No. 60 Ann-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ABOUT THE 1st of August last, Mr. E. M. KENT, who had escaped from Richmond to Washington, was sent by the authorities to Philadelphia. Information of his whereabouts is wanted by his mother, who has arrived at Washington in search of him. Address Mrs. E. C. KENT, Georgetown, D. C.

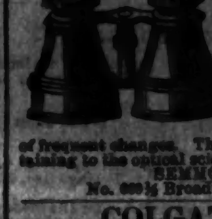
DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.
Dr. Von Eisenberg:
DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.
I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.
Three years ago, I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.
The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.
The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.
My hearing is perfect to this day.
I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.
This is not written to advertise your well-known unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.
I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.
I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.
This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.
I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Oculist's Optician,
No. 669½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
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SOAPS.
All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.
For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the
UNITED STATES.

EAGLE MILLS.
TABER & PLACE,
Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
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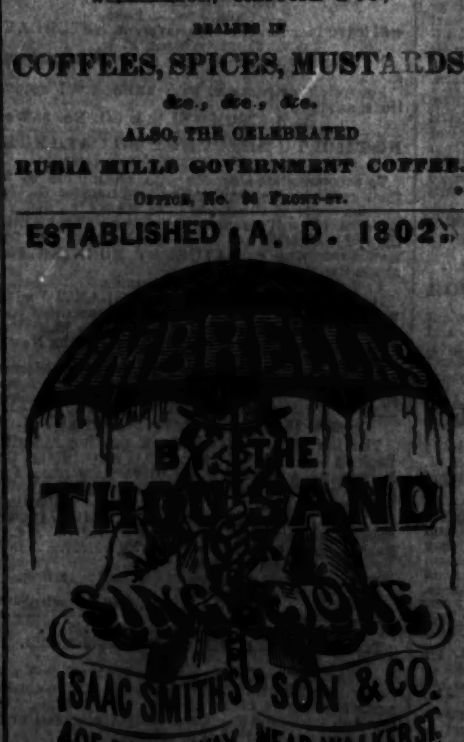

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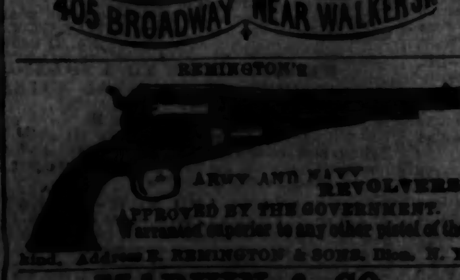

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

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ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
☞ Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.

FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA STANDS.
No. 505 Broadway.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are supplied at No. 505 Broadway, corner [illegible]-st.
[illegible] residence if desired.
Operators, [illegible] machines, sent into families.

NOT A RUM DRINK!

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
A PURE TONIC,
THAT WILL RELIEVE THE AFFLICTED, AND NOT MAKE DRUNKARDS.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Penn.,
Will effectually and most certainly
CURE ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A
DISORDERED
LIVER,
STOMACH,
or KIDNEYS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE
OF THE KIDNEYS, AND DISEASES
ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.
OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS
Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,
THAT THESE BITTERS ARE
NOT ALCOHOLIC,
AND NOT INTENDED AS A
BEVERAGE.

From that well-known citizen, the
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1863.
GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family, I have no hesitation whatever in saying that it has been *highly beneficial*. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia, of about thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effected a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years.
In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequaled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.
Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
No. 1,707 Spruce-st.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.
This class of Bitters has caused, and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.
For those who desire and WILL HAVE a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following recipe: Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and mix with THREE QUARTS OF GOOD BRANDY OR WHISKY and the result will be a preparation that will FAR EXCEL, in medicinal virtues and true excellence, any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will COST MUCH LESS. You will have all the virtues of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, in connection with a GOOD article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

YOU FEEL DEBILITATED.
YOU ARE NERVOUS.
YOU ARE WORRIED ABOUT TRIFLES.
YOU CANNOT WORK WITH ENERGY.
YOU DO NOT FEEL LIKE DOING ANYTHING.
YOU HAVE NO APPETITE.
YOU CANNOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.
YOU FEEL WEAK.
YOU FEEL DIZZY.
Use *Hoofland's German Bitters*, they will cure you without fail.

TRY THEM FOR DYSPEPSIA.
TRY THEM FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.
TRY THEM FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.
TRY THEM FOR CONSTIPATION.
TRY THEM FOR SICK HEADACHE.
TRY THEM FOR WANT OF APPETITE.
TRY THEM FOR WANT OF ENERGY.
TRY THEM FOR WEAKNESS.
TRY THEM FOR PILES.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!
AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.
We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact, that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise would be lost.
The proprietors are daily receiving thankful letters from sufferers in the army and hospitals, who have been restored to health by the use of these Bitters, sent to them by their friends.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

PRICES.
Large size $1 per bottle, or half dozen..............$5
Medium size 75c. per bottle, or half dozen..........$4
The large size, on account of the quantity the bottles hold, are much the cheaper.
Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,
Proprietors.
For sale by druggists and dealers in every town in the United States and Canada.
NEW-YORK AGENCY AT
HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE
NO. 594 BROADWAY.